The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—They asked for "Tom Collins" in the Legislature yesterday, but Thomas failed to respond.

—Yesterday the President nominated Michael Schaeffer as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah.

—The Republican Territorial Convention, in session at Deer Lodge, Montana, yesterday instructed the delegates for Blaine.

—The Labor Reformers got through with their work yesterday, and having "resoluted" pretty specifically folded their tents, and silently stole away.

—The Moody and Sankey meetings in New York ended yesterday. They began February 5. The number of converts, it is said, reaches high up in the thousands.

—There is now no apprehension of a general Indian war—so say advices from Omaha. That thrashing given Crazy Horse injected more pacific thoughts into the cranium of "Lo."

—John B. Felton, a San Francisco lawyer, is a lucky man. He gained a great mining suit some time ago, and was paid a fee of $1,000,000. We should like to feel as he Felton that occasion.—*Courier-Journal.*

—Two men entered the bank at Baxter Springs yesterday, and while one held a pistol at the head of the cashier, the other gobbled up $3,000 and both then escaped into the Indian Territory, with the cashier and citizens in hot pursuit.

—According to the new bill apportioning the appointment of Treasury Clerks by States according to population, Pennsylvania will have 269 representatives among the 2,500 clerks. The ratio gives one clerk for every 16,000 inhabitants.

—The New York papers admit, with the greatest coolness, that the hotel bill of King Kalakaua has not yet been paid. The bill amounts to about $6,000, and as Kalakaua has threatened to pay New York another visit this summer, he is likely to sull further increase the financial difficulties of Gotham.

—Senator Hamilton, of Texas, has given notice that he means to press in committee the Huntington bill, which takes away the land grant and other privileges of the Texas Pacific Railroad in order to confer them on Huntington's Southern Pacific Railroad and their allies. The movement is certain to fail.

—It is stated that negotiations have been pending at Constantinople since the 5th instant, between the Porte and a special envoy of Montenegro, demanding the cession of the Herzegovinian valley as far as Mostar, and besides the harbor of Spizza. The newspapers expr ess fears lest the Sultan raise the standard of the Prophet, thus appealing to Mahomedan fanaticism.

—The Indiana Democracy had a lively pow-wow at Indianapolis yesterday, but finally succeeded in fixing upon a compromise candidate. Holman and Landers went out of the gubernatorial race together, and the "Tall Sycamore of the Wabash" was only once mentioned. The platform is an ingenious piece of jugglery—an effort to ride all the financial hobbies and catch all the floating votes at the polls.

—A brutal murder was committed at Oneida, Ill., on Tuesday night. John Burgeson and Ettic Linde, in a fit of drunken rage, drove Mrs. Burgeson, the wife of the former, from the house, and in a most cruel manner murdered her son, a boy about five years old, bruising the boy horribly, and fracturing his skull in several places. Both parties have been committed, and there is much excitement over the deed.

—The bill of Mr. Marsh to make provision for losses incurred by the people of Pennsylvania during the war, commonly known as the border raid bill, is not likely to receive favorable action at this session by the committee on war claims. This is a bad time to press any claim, the cry of "economy" being general and irresistible. In view of the mischief of an unfavorable report the bill is not likely to be pressed at this session.

—The troubles at Brownstown, West Va., are not yet ended, and the negroes have not gone away, as previously reported. Tuesday night the rioters went to the office of contractor Dull and notified him that unless the negroes were sent away the rioters would hang everyone, and himself with them. Dull went to Charleston, asked the aid of the authorities, and with the Sheriff and one hundred citizens returned to Brownstown yesterday afternoon.

—The Postoffice Appropriation bill is nearly ready to report to the House. The saving will be over three millions of dollars. The bill changes the mode of paying postmasters by substituting fees for a salary, and in this way the committee expect to save $750,000 per annum. The committee also propose to pay for transportation of mails by speed and space instead of weight, and to charge two cents for the change. It is thought that the railroads will assent to the change.

—Almost complete returns from the Chicago city election show a sweeping victory for the Republican and Municipal Reform ticket. The average majority was over 5,000. Of the successful, Biggs, for City Treasurer, is the only Democrat elected; all the other officers are Republican, and Biggs was on the Reform ticket. Hoyne had no opponent for Mayor. His vote was about 33,000. But few of the new Common Council are elected from what is commonly known as the "hummer crowd."

—On account of the failure of the pool lines to adjust amicably their difficulties, and owing to the disputes which arose in the meeting held at Chicago last week and that held in New York on Tuesday, the Chicago and pool has been broken. Mr. Joy telegraphed the agent of the Michigan Central, Tuesday to protect the road, which the agent did by taking freight at a reduction of five cents for fourth class to New York. The other roads followed and fourth class freight was taken in some instances as low as thirty cents, or a reduction of ten cents.

—A member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs says the committee have evidence before it going to show that while Schenck was Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee he received $5,000 and stock for his services in getting a bill passed by the House for the benefit of a Colorado immigration and land scheme. The proof is understood to consist of documentary evidence alleged to be over Schenck's own signature. Gen. Schenck pronounces this a lie, and says he received no money whatever for his services in his capacity of member of Congress, but whatever he received was in pursuance of a contract made with parties in England in relation to the American law.

—A Washington special to the Philadelphia *Times* says: "A prominent member of Congress says that the President has determined to let the entire crowd of dishonest officials who have disgraced his administration go by the board. He claims that the men have deceived him after appointment to office; that he believed they were honest men, but is determined to tell everything he knows, and let the consequences rest where they may. He will probably be served with a subpœna to appear before the Committee on Whisky Frauds in a few days. The President mortgaged his house at Long Branch to purchase "Big Bonanza mining stock." As soon as the silver bill was passed he unloaded his stock and paid off the mortgage on his house."

—Secretary Bristow yesterday sent a letter to Chairman Caulfield, of the Committee on the Expenditures of the War, setting forth a statement made in a dispatch to the Baltimore *Gazette* purporting to give the testimony of a witness that he (Bristow), when United States District Attorney at Louisville, had first caused the arrest of several "crooked" whisky dealers, and then was bribed to resign and take up their case, and secure a release of their property. The Secretary brands the story as false in every particular, expresses surprise that the committee did not notify him that such a story had come before them, and demands a prompt hearing. He asks that the records of the Court be examined, and that the Judge be called to show that he never had any connection with any such cases.

—The trunk and Western railway lines held a conference on Tuesday at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, at which they agreed—the Pennsylvania, New York Central, Erie, Baltimore & Ohio, Fort Wayne, Michigan Central and Michigan Southern being present—that no change should be made in the rates on Passenger business East or West on the West-bound freight business, or on the live stock, or on the traffic of the trunk lines, but that the Western lines should make the rates on East-bound freight business, the Eastern roads agreeing to accept the same. This change was caused by the New York Central insisting that their connecting lines should be left free to meet the competition of the Grand Trunk, of Canada, on East-bound business out of Chicago and other Western points.

—$18,000 were collected at the Moody and Sankey meeting yesterday, making the total receipts $145,000. Only $10,000 of this sum was cash—the balance being subscriptions contingent on $200,000 being raised. Strenuous efforts will be made to raise the balance required in a few days. At the final meeting 5,000 persons were unable to get into the Hippodrome and every seat was filled. Mr. Moody spoke chiefly to young converts, taking for his text the word "Able." He concluded as follows: "But now the time has come to say "Good Bye." Let us rather say "Good Night," for morning will soon break and we will meet again in the beautiful dawn, beyond the river of death. We will meet on high when the night is over. Mr. Moody then prayed fervently and eloquently. He was deeply moved as he neared the end, and thousands of those present wept aloud. Mr. Sankey sang a farewell hymn to the air of "Home, Sweet Home," and the services ended. Mr. Moody goes to Florida in a few days.

FIRST EDITION.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Legislative Proceedings.

Extension of Time on Municipal Liens.

Report on the Tariff Question.

Herdic Wanted by the Boom Investigators.

THOMAS COLLINS EXAMINED WITHOUT RESULT.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, April 19, 1876.

SENATE.

Inclined Railway.

A number of bills were reported from committees, including the House Inclined Railway bill.

Extension of Time on Municipal Liens.

Mr. NEWMYER'S bill, authorizing the Councils of Pittsburgh to extend the time of payment of municipal liens for street improvements, passed finally. This is designed to afford temporary relief from the operations of the Penn avenue act. The bill leaves the extent of the relief to City Councils.

The Senate then took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Bills Passed Second Reading.

A supplementary act providing for the election of aldermen and justices of the peace.

An act for the punishment of minors who induce persons licensed to sell vinous, spirituous and malt liquors to furnish the same contrary to law.

A supplementary act authorizing the formation of partnership associations in which the capital subscribed shall alone be responsible for the debts of the association, except under certain circumstances.

Mr. Long's act authorizing telegraph lines between offices and mills.

An act relating to official acts of foreign notaries.

A large number of House bills were passed on first reading, among which was the Duquesne Inclined Plane Railway of the South Side.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Braddocks Prohibitory Law.

Mr. ZERN made a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill repealing the prohibitory law for Braddocks has been indefinitely postponed.

Mr. CHRISTY opposed it and the motion was defeated by a vote of 59 to 95.

Where is Herdic?

Mr. HAYS, from the Investigating Committee, reported a resolution asking that the House issue its subpœnas for Peter Herdic and Thos. Collins.

After debate it was adopted, and the subpœnas made returnable forthwith at the bar of the House. Mr. Herdic cannot be found, and Collins has disregarded the subpœna of the committee. During the discussion there was much complaint that the committee had not reported, and a motion was made requiring it to report on Monday.

The members of the committee protested, and on motion of Mr. LONG it was laid on the table.

The House took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met in afternoon session at 3 o'clock.

The Centennial Invitation.

Mr. REIGHARD moved to reconsider the vote accepting the invitation to attend the Centennial opening, for the reason that said invitation was not to the members of the Legislature as a body, but to members individually. Agreed to.

Bills Passed Third Reading.

A supplementary act repealing the road laws in Cecil township, Washington county.

An act making an appropriation for the continuance of the geological survey of the State.

An act to repeal an act relating to locating, opening and repairing public roads and highways in Sewickley township, Westmoreland county.

The Tariff Question.

Mr. FAUNCE, from the committee on Federal Relations, to whom was referred the Senate resolution relative to the Morrison Tariff bill, pending in Congress, made the following report. Objections having been made, the report lays over until to-morrow:

Resolved, If the House of Representatives concur, that our Senators in Congress be instructed and our members be requested to vote against and use all honorable means to procure the defeat of any tariff bill in Congress that looks to imposing duties upon tea and coffee.

Resolved, That the necessities of the Government for the honest payment of the interest upon and the principal of the public debt require the imposition of tariff duties upon foreign imports, that the customs duties are the least onerous form of taxation upon the people, and that in the adjustment thereof our Senators in Congress are instructed and our members requested to vote for and use all honorable means to secure the imposition of such rates as will protect and save the great manufacturing interests and the raw material production of this Commonwealth, and give to labor steady employment and remunerative wages, and that upon these interests and that production we believe that no reduction upon the present rates should be made by Congress.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward to each of our Representatives and members of Congress a copy of the foregoing resolutions.

Appropriation Bills.

Several appropriation bills were passed finally making appropriations to institutions throughout the State.

An act to provide for the continuance of the education and maintenance of destitute orphans of deceased soldiers, sailors, and destitute children of permanently disabled soldiers and sailors of the State was considered on third reading, and had received 101 votes upon its passage, when a point of order was raised that the bill was unconstitutional.

Pending its consideration the House adjourned.

The Boom Investigation.

Thomas Collins voluntarily appeared this afternoon before the Boom Investigating Committee. He knew nothing whatever of any improper means used in the passage of the Boom bill, and nothing was elicited in his testimony of interest to the public. Swan and Carson were also before the committee. K.

THE REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.

Activity of the Forces in the Field —Mier Taken by Generals Naranjo and Vara.

GALVESTON, April 19.—The *News'* special from Brownsville says the following is just received from Ringgold, April 18, 9 P. M.: The stage from Monterey, which arrived at Camargo this evening, brings the following, which may be considered reliable: The Government maintains a firm attitude. Quiraey, with 500 hundred men, is hunting for Trevino, and it is thought they met at Rumos to-day. General Pedro Martinez is expected in Monterey with 600 cavalry. Generals Ayanella and Palacios are *en route* to the frontier with their respective corps. General Conda entered Monterey on Saturday last with 4,000 infantry from the mountains, with four pieces of cannon and funds to pay the troops. Naranjo will enter Mier to-day with 600 men. General Fuero, commanding the forces at Monterey, does not allow correspondence of any kind from the interior to pass Monterey. All telegraph lines between Monterey and Mexico are in good working order.

RIO GRANDE CITY, April 19, 3 P. M.—Mier was taken yesterday at one P. M., by Naranjo and Vara with four hundred and fifty men. All Custom House officials and employes have gone to Guetrono. The citizens made no resistance, the revolutionists entering without opposition. Naranjo is expected at Camargo this evening. Large forces of Government troops are on the way to the Rio Grande, and some hard fighting may be looked for within a few days.

An Old Man Fatally Injured.

LOUISVILLE, April 19.—David R. Young, for forty years a respected resident of Louisville, was fatally injured here to-day by George W. Levy, Chief of the fire department. Young was crossing a street, and Levy, who was mounted and proceeding as fast as his horse could carry him to a fire, failed to see him in time to stop the horse. Young was knocked senseless, and is not expected to recover. The accident has produced considerable excitement here. Levy is severely censured and paroled. Young is seventy years old, and has been cared for since the accident at Levy's expense.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

The Court of Impeachment Adjourned Until the 27th.

The Bill in Regard to Counting the Presidential Vote Again on the Calendar.

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1876.

SENATE.

The galleries were again densely crowded this morning, the ladies predominating. So great indeed was the rush that it became necessary to close some of the doors. Soon after the Senate was called to order the tables and seats for the managers of the impeachment, the accused and counsel were arranged as on Monday.

The Veto Message.

Immediately after the journal of yesterday's proceedings was read the Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President vetoing the act fixing the salary of the President of the United States.

The Impeachment Trial.

Ex-Secretary Belknap and counsel entered at 12:25, and at 12:30 legislative business was suspended to resume the impeachment trial.

The managers having taken their places, Mr. Ford sent to the Secretary's desk and had read the answer adopted by the House of Representatives to the plea of Belknap, to the effect that at the time of the commission of the acts charged Belknap was an officer of the United States, and was such officer until after the House, by its proper committee, had completed an investigation into the charges against him and were preparing for his impeachment. The fact was known to him when he resigned.

Mr. Carpenter, for the accused, asked for a copy of the replication of the House and until Monday next to answer.

Mr. EDMUNDS submitted an order that the respondent file his answer to the replication of the House by the 24th inst., and that the managers file their rejoinder by the 25th, and that the trial proceed on the 27th inst. Agreed to.

After some discussion on the motion of Mr. EDMUNDS it was ordered that the Senate sitting as a court of impeachment adjourn until the 27 inst. at 12:30 P. M.

Tax on Fermented and Malt Liquors.

Legislative business was then resumed, and the House bill to define the tax on fermented and malt liquors was passed.

Before the passage of the above bill it was amended so that nothing in the act shall have the effect to change the present rules of law respecting evidence in any prosecution or suit.

Menomonee Indian Reservation.

Mr. CAMERON (Wis.) called up the Senate bill to authorize a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Wisconsin, to enter upon the Menomonee Indian reservation, and improve the Oconto river and its branches and tributaries. Passed.

The Sioux Reservation.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.) submitted a resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to communicate to the Senate any information in relation to the present situation and disturbances in the Sioux reservation, and whether military force has been interposed thereto, and if so, if it was by authority of the Department of the Interior, and the reason for such interposition. Agreed to.

Counting the Presidential Vote.

Mr. THURMAN called up the motion entered by him several days ago to reconsider the vote by which the bill in regard to counting the votes for President and Vice President was passed. He said he did not think the bill which passed the House could pass the House of Representatives, and the result would be that there would be no new law on the subject.

Mr. MORTON spoke at some length as to the necessity of having a new law on this subject, and said since the bill had passed the Senate a circumstance had been discovered that would startle the country when made public.

Mr. BAYARD inquired as to the nature of it.

Mr. MORTON said he would not mention names, but it was a case where a Vice President was counting for President. Being himself a candidate, he counted a false or void return in his own favor. The fact was in possession of one of the Senators from Vermont.

Mr. THURMAN said he had seen it stated in a newspaper that this Vice President, when his attention was called to the fact that the return was false, directed the Clerk to count, and then tore up the paper. That great man never did such a thing. It was no use to conceal the name of the man. It was no less than he whose hand wrote the Declaration of Independence. It was no less a man than Thomas Jefferson. He (Thurman) would wait for the production of evidence, and he ventured to say that when it was produced there would be nothing in it to impugn the integrity of Jefferson.

After further discussion the vote by which the bill was passed was reconsidered —yeas 31, nays 23. The bill was then placed on the calendar.

Mr. MORTON gave notice that he would call it up for consideration to-morrow.

The Silver Bill.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the Silver bill was made unfinished business for to-morrow.

Japanese Indemnity Fund.

Mr. FRELINGHYSEN moved to take up the bill in relation to the Japanese indemnity fund. Agreed to. He submitted an amendment to strike out the clause instructing the President to open correspondence with the Japanese Government, and in a manner satisfactory to it, to transfer said fund, together with its increase, to the Government of Japan in trust, the income thereof to be perpetually devoted to the education of labor in Japan. Agreed to.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to strike out the twenty-third section in relation to the payment prize money to officers and crews of the United States vessels Wyoming and Jamestown for the destruction of piratical craft in 1863 and 1864.

Pending the discussion the Senate went into executive session and soon adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Impeachment.

Mr. LORD, Chairman of the impeachment managers, reported a replication to the plea of jurisdiction filed on behalf of Belknap. The replication was adopted, and ordered communicated to the Senate.

Mallet Kilbourn.

The Sergeant-at-Arms reported that he had obeyed the writ of *habeas corpus* in the Mallet Kilbourn case, and that Kilbourn was ordered by the Judge into the custody of the Marshal.

Real Estate Pool.

Mr. BAKER (Indiana) offered a resolution instructing the Select Committee on the Real Estate Pool to investigate whether any members of the former Congress were connected with that pool while such members. Adopted.

Refunding Our Debt.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE introduced a bill for refunding the interest bearing debt of the United States into United States consols bearing four per cent. gold interest, and having forty years to run. Referred.

Army Reduction.

On motion of Mr. BANNING, the bill for the reduction of the Army, which was a special order for to-day, was made a special order for next Wednesday.

Centennial Coins.

Mr. O'BRIEN introduced a bill to provide for the coinage of Centennial coins. Referred. The bill provides for silver dollars and half dollars, one side of the coins to give the corresponding value in coins of other principal commercial nations.

Contested Election.

The House then resumed consideration of the Florida contested election case.

After several speeches the report was adopted—yeas 113, nays 97. J. J. Finley was declared entitled to a seat, and was sworn in, taking the modified oath.

Public Lands.

The House then took up the Senate bill to repeal the act making restrictions in the disposition of public lands in Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Florida, confining them to the provisions of the homestead law. No action was taken on the bill.

The Speaker laid before the House various executive documents, including an immense mass of paper done up in half a dozen huge packages, containing responses to a call for information as to shareholders in National banks.

The House then took a recess, the evening session to be for debate on the bill to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department.

EVENING SESSION.

The proceedings in the evening session were entirely devoid of public interest. But very few members were in consent, and the speeches were not confined exclusively to the question of the bill before the House.

Louisiana Jockey Club Races.

NEW ORLEANS, April 19.—First race, 1¼ miles, all ages; won by Harry Hill; time 1:59.

Second race, 3 miles, all ages; won by Sam Harper; time 5:43½.

Third race, 1 mile heats, all ages; won by Captain Hutchinson; time 1:48½ and 1:49¼.

Walking to the Black Hills.

OMAHA, April 19.—Parties arriving from Custer City telegraph from Fort Laramie that passengers had arrived at Custer City via Yankton who were obliged to leave the coach sixty miles from there, and with packs on their backs walk into Custer, thirty-eight days from Yankton.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

Statement of a Moth Exterminator.

A Contract Procured Through Don Piatt.

MEXICAN OUTRAGES ON AMERICAN CITIZENS.

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1876.

Emma Mine Investigation.

In the Emma Mine investigation to-day ex-Senator Stewart testified that he advised Lyon to send Senator Morton a retaining fee of $1,000, having previously informed the Senator if the suit turned out well he should have larger compensation. After seeing Senator Morton's testimony, and not knowing whether Lyon had complied with his suggestion, he wrote to a Denver bank for information whether the draft had been drawn by Lyon in favor of Senator Morton, and the reply was there was no evidence that such check had been drawn.

War Department Investigation.

The Committee on Expenditures in the War Department to-day heard A. E. Reynolds, of the firm of Lee & Reynolds, post traders at Camp Supply, Indian Territory. Reynolds testified that he secured the appointment through General Hedrick, and paid him $4,300. He never paid a dollar to General Babcock or his brother.

Mr. George W. Brega, of Geo. W. Cowles & Co., read a long statement in regard to their processes for the preservation of tents and clothing for the War Department. General Meigs favored the process, but the Secretary of War opposed it. They had paid nobody to work for them except Col. Dunn Piatt, editor of the Washington *Capital*. He thinks the contract with Piatt was for five per cent. of the gross proceeds of the work. In 1874 Col. Piatt put in a claim against Cowles & Co. for eleven or twelve thousand dollars, but they refused to pay him, on the ground that he had been paid in full for his services. Piatt then threatened to have their work stopped. Piatt had been employed to use his influence with the Secretary of War. On the 19th of July, 1874, the work of Cowles & Co. was stopped through Piatt's efforts. Witness went to see the Secretary of War and asked for a copy of the charges against the company. The Secretary gave him no satisfaction, and said he would be d——d if he would gratify his request. Witness went to Long Branch to see the President. He was not acquainted with either the President or General Babcock. He saw Babcock and told his story. Witness was told that there must be some mistake, that the Secretary of War would be there in a few days, and that he had better wait till General Belknap came before going to see the President. Witness did wait, and a few days after received a copy of the charges from the General Babcock. The amount of money paid to the company was about $400,000. The company put in an answer to the charges.

Mexican Outrages on Americans.

James J. Haynes, United States Commercial Agent, telegraphed to the State Department from New Laredo, Mexico, under date of April 16, that the revolutionists levied a forced loan on merchants, and say if not paid by the 17th the stores will be forced open and goods sold to double the amount demanded. The amount is divided between ten merchants, five of them American. The Secretary of War directs that orders be given to the Department Commander to grant the protection asked to American citizens in Laredo against such lawless outrages as the Government of Mexico is unable to prevent, but wishes caution to be exercised.

The Kilbourn Case.

In the Kilbourn case to-day Judge Carter stated that he wished to hear the question of the jurisdiction of the House of Representatives fully argued, and refused to entertain a motion to admit Kilbourn to bail at this time. The arguments will probably last several days.

FOREIGN ADVICES.

HAYTI.

Success of the Revolution.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The Haytien Consulate here has received cable advices from Kingston that the revolution in Hayti is triumphant. Domingue, the late President, has fled. Vice President Rameau and Lorquet, the General in command of the Government forces, have been shot. Biron Canal, who was exiled from the country, is now in Port au Prince, and it is presumed will take charge of the Government.

TURKEY.

Notice to the Porte.

VIENNA, April 19.—The three northern European powers have intimated to the Porte that if a massacre should follow the arming of the Mohamedan population, a military expedition, composed of Austrian and Russian troops, in Turkish territory, will certainly be undertaken.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Business Failures.

GLASGOW, April 19.—Brodie & Harper, David Geddes & Co., and Leitch & Co., all connected with the grain trade, have failed. Brodie & Harper's liabilities are five hundred thousand dollars. The liabilities of the other firms are unknown.

THE MISSISSIPPI FLOOD.

A Crevasse at Delhi—Plantations Overflowed—A Break at Point Lookout.

MEMPHIS, April 19.—The crevasse at Delhi on Monday night caused great alarm at Fryar's Point, and all the citizens of that point turned out *en masse* to try to repair the break, which is reported one hundred yards wide and the water pouring through with fearful force at last accounts, and overflowing plantations at Moon Lake, and will find its outlet through the Cold Water and Talahatchee rivers.

NEW ORLEANS, April 19.—The *Times'* report says: What is known as the Bass Levee at Point Lookout, in Carroll parish, on the Mississippi river, is the largest protection levee in the State of Louisiana. The break there is a mile wide, and the waters are flowing through without making a riffle. The loss there is tremendous, and it is estimated it will reduce the crop sent to this city 250,000 bales. On the Mississippi side the Buck ridge and Wade breaks will devastate Bolivar, Jaquena and Warren counties, and will be equally as large on the opposite side.

THE INDIAN SITUATION.

A General War Improbable—The Ogallallas Peaceably Inclined Since the Thrashing Given Crazy Horse—Miners Killed Near the Black Hills.

OMAHA, April 19.—An official telegram to General Cook from Fort Laramie, yesterday, conveys the information that no Indians have left the Red Cloud or Spotted Tail Agencies with their families since the fight with Crazy Horse on Powder river. A few men went out to bring in their own people, and some of them have returned, accompanied by northern Sioux. The Cheyennes are also alarmed over the talk of going south. The indications are that the thrashing given Crazy Horse has affected the Ogallallas so favorably that they will keep quiet. Major Jordan is of the opinion that three hundred Ogallallas would go with an expedition against the northern Indians if they were allowed to keep what they captured. The northern Sioux have stolen their stock lately. The Indians at the agencies are remarkably docile. A few miners have been killed near the Black Hills lately.

Discovery of a New Planet.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., April 19.—Prof. Watson reports that he discovered, first on the night of the 16th instant, in the constellation Virgo, a planet hitherto unknown, the continued observation of which was interrupted by clouds. Last night he observed it satisfactorily. It shines like a star of the seventh magnitude. Its position is right ascension thirteen hours twenty-nine minutes, and declination eleven degrees forty-seven minutes south. The motion is retrograde one minute daily in right ascension, and north two minutes daily in declination.

A "Crooked" Ex-Official Caught.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo, April 19.—Chas. B. Wilkinson, ex-Collector of Internal Revenue at St. Joseph, Mo., who was recently arrested at San Francisco on his return from Australia, and against whom there are three indictments for violating the revenue laws and complicity in whisky frauds, arrived here to-day in charge of Col. H. Pennegess, of the United States Secret Service, California district. He will be arraigned on Saturday.

Dom Pedro's Western Tour.

CHICAGO, April 19.—Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, with his suite passed through here this morning, *en route* to California. He made no stay whatever, and received no special demonstration.

THE DEMOCRACY OF INDIANA.

Their State Convention—A Breezy Time Among the Faithful—Williams for Governor—Hendricks for President—The "Tall Sycamore" Nowhere.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 19.—The Democratic State Convention was called to order at 10:20 by Gen. Manson, Chairman of the State Committee, and after prayer was organized with the Hon. Thos. R. Cobb, of Knox, as permanent chairman. The Committee on Resolutions not being ready to report when called, an attempt was made to proceed with a ballot for a candidate for Governor—Hon. Wm. S. Holman, Hon. Franklin Landers and Judge Niblack being before the Convention.

Mr. Landers appeared in the gallery and demanded that his name be withdrawn, for the reason that he had from the first intended, and did now intend, that his name and Judge Holman's should not be before the convention at the same time. This was met with cries of "no, no," from all parts of the house, and much confusion existed for some time. At this point the name of Hon. D. W. Voorhees was presented as a compromise candidate, and an attempt was made to call the roll, but it was found impossible to do so.

The Committee on Resolutions was therefore allowed to report, when another attempt at a ballot was made, confusion and excitement still prevailing. Holman and Landers were again nominated and again withdrawn. Landers appeared in person again, and peremptorily demanded that his name be withdrawn. James D. Williams, of Knox county, was then offered as a compromise candidate, and an attempt to nominate him by acclamation was made, but the Convention would not allow a vote. Gen. M. D. Manson's name was now offered. The Chairman ordered the roll called for a ballot, when Landers was again placed in nomination, it being understood that Mr. Holman's name was positively withdrawn. The wildest excitement here prevailed, motions of all kinds being made, and the Chair, being unable to control the Convention, ordered the band on the stage to play, after which a ballot was commenced, the delegates voting according to their preference, and not regarding the withdrawals. The result was as follows: Holman 916, Landers 898, Manson 23, Williams 28—no choice, 950 being necessary.

Mr. Landers appeared again, demanding to be heard and persisting against his name being used, when votes were being cast for Mr. Holman. The Chair here announced that Holman and Landers were both withdrawn, and ordered a ballot with Williams as the only name before the Convention. Toward the close, it being apparent that Williams had the nomination, many counties changed of him who had before voted for Landers. Marion county then moved that Mr. Williams be declared the unanimous choice of the Convention for Governor, which was carried without the result of the second ballot being announced.

The following is the ticket nominated: Governor, James D. Williams; Lieutenant Governor, Isaac P. Grey; Judges of Supreme Court—First District, S. B. Buskirk; Second District, A. G. Downey; Third District, John Pettit; Fourth District, Jas. L. Worden; Secretary of State, John E. Neff; Auditor of State, E. Henderson; Treasurer of State, Benj. C. Shaw; Attorney General, C. A. Buskirk; Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. H. Smart; Clerk of Supreme Court, Gabriel Schmuck; Reporter of Supreme Court, Augustus N. Martin.

The platform is an exceedingly lengthy one. Its main utterances are in favor of civil service reform; the retiracy of National bank notes and the substitution of United States circulating notes; gradual return to specie payments; repeal of legislation retiring legal tenders, to substitute National bank notes; repeal of the resumption act; no division of the school fund; enactment of a properly guarded license law, payment of soldiers' pensions and bounties; curtailment of jurisdiction of Federal Courts in civil cases; against the payment of the rebel debt or war claims; against officers of the Government contributing for election expenses; and, finally, unanimously endorsing "Indiana's favorite son"—Thomas A. Hendricks—for the Democratic Presidential nomination.

Mississippi Levee Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, April 19.—A convention of parishes of States subject to overflow from breaks and crevasses in the Mississippi, called by an executive committee appointed at the convention of last year to meet here, met to day. The object of the convention is to enlist the aid of Congress in making the coast levees a national work, and also to get Congress to take hold of the subject as one affecting *in solido* all river States.

Marine News.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.—Arrived—The steamship France, from Havre.

QUEENSTOWN, April 19.—The steamships The Queen and City of New York, from New York, and Siberia, from Boston, have arrived.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Arrived—The steamship Greece, from London.

—In his message vetoing the bill to reduce the President's salary, the President says that in refusing his sanction to the bill he cannot be accused of personal interest, as it does not affect him in any way. He says the salary of Thomas was fixed at $25,000 per annum, just after the Revolutionary war, when we had only 3,000,000 of population, and were poor. At that time members of Congress got but $6 per day for actual service rendered, and served on an average 120 days a year, making $720 salary per annum. Now they receive more than $30 per day for each day of service rendered, allowing five months session each year. The President intimates that with this increase in the salaries of Congressmen, the President's salary at $50,000 is not by any means out of proportion. He says that we now have forty millions of people, instead of three, when the salary was fixed at $25,000, with wealth largely increased, and the cost of living vastly out of proportion to what it was then. The veto says that the President knows, from his experience, that the salary of $25,000 is inadequate for the expenses of living at the White House.

—The discussion between the United States Government and the British Government relative to the extradition of Winslow is approaching an end, and there is no prospect of an amicable solution of the difficulty. It is supposed that Mr. Fish's last note will be received in England in a day or two. Meantime, dispatches have reached here by the last steamer indicating clearly that the British Government will not surrender Winslow unless the United States shall expressly stipulate that he is not to be tried for any other offence than the one specified in the requisition of this government. The tone and temper of the response of England is firm, and it is not likely to be modified. The American Government will not make the pledge required. Both governments appeal to the treaty of 1842 in support of their respective positions. The result will be that, after sixty days, Winslow will be liberated by taking out a writ of habeas corpus, and the extradition clause of the treaty will fall to the ground.

—A Paris telegram states that the Bourse was convulsed at the close Tuesday by the news that 7,000 Montenegrins had joined the insurgents in Turkey.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHECKERED FRONT

FLOUR!

GROCERIES!

THE HOUSE THAT SELLS THE GREAT

White River Flour,

THE BEST FLOUR

FOR THE MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES,

Full and Complete Line

GROCERIES.

T. C. JENKINS,

172 & 174

Wood Street.

20 BBLS. CHOICE NAVY BEANS. For sale by J. B. CANFIELD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WALLPAPER

NEW SPRING STOCK.

LATEST STYLES OF

Solid Gold Ground Papers, Embossed Gold Papers, Stamped Gold Papers, Scaries and Crimson Papers, Satin and Damask Papers, Satin Tint Papers.

Hall and Ceiling Decorations, Hall Papers, Centers, Medallions, Statuary Dadoes, Gold, Velvet and Fresco Borders, in great variety.

All Grades of Wall Paper from the Cheapest to the Finest.

G. W. PUSEY & CO.,

No. 65 OHIO ST., ALLEGHENY CITY,

Between the Market and Sandusky street.

VERY LOW PRICES

AT THE WHOLESALE

BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE

OF

GILL & BRO.

253 LIBERTY STREET,

TO WHICH WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE.

With the opening of another season we announce the receipt of a complete assortment of Spring Goods, WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S, MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTH'S BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.

CONGRESS GAITERS, ALEXIS, OXFORD AND JERSEY TIES, AND FINE CALF BOOTS.

MINERS NAILED SHOES, very low figures.

Also, a large stock of CITY MADE GOODS, Goat, Morocco and Lasting.

BOTTOM PRICES. Orders promptly attended to.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on Saturday, the 6th day of May, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., application will be made to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas No. 1, of Allegheny County, for a Charter of Incorporation for "Mount Olivet Church of the Evangelical Association of the United States," a corporation to be formed for the support of public worship, to be located in the City of Pittsburgh.

RODGERS & OLIVER, Attorneys for Petitioners.

el-TH

NOTICE.

JOHN STERRITT & SON

Have removed their Real Estate Agency from No. 40 North Diamond, to

NO. 43 NORTH DIAMOND ST., Allegheny.

FRENCH GLASS SHADES!

For covering Wax Flowers, Clocks, Stuffed Birds, Goods in Show Windows, &c. Extra heavy Shades for Cemetery use.

W. C. ARMOR,

No. 16 Sixth Street, near Suspension Bridge.

e3-TTHS

SILVERWARE,

KNIVES, FORKS AND SPOONS,

AT LOW PRICES.

J. P. SMITH, ZON & CO.,

149 LIBERTY STREET

THE NEWEST THING OUT.

FOULARD PERCALE SUITS

IN BLACK,

And the Dark Shades of BLUE, MYRTLE and BROWN.

JUST OPENED BY

F. H. EATON & CO.

HYDRANTS HOSE,

HOSE PIPES

AND

Couplings,

The best and Cheapest in the Market.

Bailey, Farrell & Co.

167 SMITHFIELD ST.,

PITTSBURGH.

Gents' Furnishing Department

RETAIL STORES,

Jos. Horne & Co.

Attention is directed to the following lines of Goods for Men's Wear:

FINE WHITE DRESS SHIRTS,

Plaited and Shield Bosoms, in a variety of styles, open back or front.

FINE WHITE DRESS SHIRTS made with closed neckband, in front, bosom open down to second button. This is the largest protection, and open back.

We sell a first class Fine Shirt, made of Wamsutta Muslin, at $2.00. Also, an UNLAUNDRIED SHIRT, made of Wamsutta Muslin, and twenty-hundred Linen front, finished complete, for $1.50.

FINE SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER,

Perfect Fit Guaranteed.

Fancy Percale Shirts, many styles, Night Shirts, Boys' Fine White and Fancy Shirts, Men and Boys' Summer Merino, Gossamer and Gauze Shirts and Drawers

In all Grades.

White Light Weight Flannel Shirts and Drawers, Scarlet Light Weight Flannel Shirts, Silk Shirts and Drawers at lowest figures. Jean Drawers from 75c up. Fancy Half Hose, in a great variety of styles, in Cotton, Cashmere and Merino. British Cotton Half-Hose, from 20c per pair up. Litle Thread and Silk Half Hose.

Plain, Hemmed and H

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.....GEO. W. REED

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 29½f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 101¼.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113¼.

REPRESENTATIVE ZERN shows a determination to repeal all prohibitory laws in the State, even those of local bearing. He attempted, yesterday, to call up the vote whereby the bill repealing the prohibitory law at Braddock's was lost. His motion, we are glad to say, failed.

THE Boom bill scandal shows enough of life yet to maintain interest at Harrisburg. Ex Senator BECK testified that LYNOTT offered to commit perjury for $1,000, and positively denied all he had testified concerning him. In the meantime, LYNOTT has run off, not caring, evidently, to face the revelations sure to be made concerning him.

THE course of the workingmen, in refusing to form a political organization, is in every way commendable. They can more effectually accomplish any reasonable measure by working through the regular party organizations, and do not need a separate party. Where they have not commendable projects, they will be defeated anyhow.

WE DO not just understand in what spirit or for what purpose the effort is being made to have the charter of the Connellsville railroad repealed. It is certainly not in the interest of our city that this should be done, as that road, with its connections, is developing a steadily increasing importance to our city, which we would greatly regret to see impaired. We have not so many railroads centering here that we need to fight any.

WHATEVER may have been the personal result of the discussion between BLAINE and TUCKER, of Virginia, the political issue issue is largely in BLAINE'S favor. TUCKER'S extreme State Rights view,—the same as before the war, including the right of cross-roads postmasters to throw aside papers, that arrive in the mails will hardly prove acceptable, in these days, even to the average Democrat. As one paper puts it, TUCKER drove one more nail into the Democratic coffin.

IT IS entirely probable that the struggle over the elections in Chicago has resulted in the overthrow of the bummer element, and the substitution of good citizens in Councils. The mayoralty will, apparently, be the subject of legal contest, owing to the new charter, and the uncertainties as to the tenure of office of old officials under it. The success of the respectable element, as against the bummers, is evidence of a fact that we have long held, that this can be done in any city, where the proper combinations are formed.

THE replication of the House managers to the plea made in by BELKNAP'S counsel, was put in yesterday. It simply states that he was an officer of the Government until after the House Committee began to investigate the charges against him, and then resigned to avoid the result. So much said, and orders were adopted that the reply of the defendant, and that of the House to this reply, be filed, and that the Senate proceed with the trial on the 27th inst. Thus the forms are complied with without occupying further time of the Senate.

THE Philadelphia *North American* is disposed to brighten up and appear lively this centennial year. It has dropped, in its main heading a part of its name, but retains all its old name in its old headings. It has renewed its type, or "dress," as newspaper men call it, and even employs gay and fanciful headings, to show how youthful and spry it can be. It has, however, all its old solidity and strength, and ranks, for clear thought and able reasoning, among the best in our list of exchanges. We wish it many continued years of prosperity.

THE impression, so studiously sought to be made, that the Mayor dallied with the cases of those who were brought before him on the charge of impure entertainment, for the sake of securing large costs, does not seem to be justified by the facts. We do not see that he prevented the show, and do not know whether he had power to summarily break it up; but he worried them to an extent that will probably prevent the coming to this city of a similar troupe for a long time to come. We were not greatly impressed with the vigor of the Mayor, but it does not appear that his motives were simply selfish.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad is made the first recipient of the howl over rates of reaching the Centennial. It has made a reduction which, all things considered, is reasonable, and now the demand is for greater reduction. We have not yet heard of the demand that the Centennial should fix the price of admission at twenty-five cents, just for the sake of the poor, and in order to secure a larger and better paying attendance, but that is sure to come. The railroad authorities look at this subject in the light of business, and having paid out about $1,000,000 on account of the Centennial, propose to get their money back. They have made a reasonable concession, and are right in not heeding the clamor put up.

WE have at last the beginning of specie payments, silver being paid out for currency yesterday, in sums of five dollars. The radical hard money people, who years ago bemoaned the fact that the bright face of silver currency had given way to the ragged fractional currency, now call the new currency "tokens." They are anxious for gold, and regard silver with as much disfavor as they, in the years agone, regarded currency. We suppose it will be difficult to please those gentry, but in the meantime silver will be familiarized to the people once more. As an economy to the Government the new arrangement is very well, while the standard value of silver makes the so called tokens to be of real value, in precisely the same sense that gold has a real value.

IT ANY supposed that the project to adjourn the Legislature *sine die* on the 5th of May would prevent the hungry and thirsty worthies who compose the majority of that remarkable body from enjoying the Philadelphia jamboree, they are relieved from that unworthy supposition. It is not so sure, indeed, that the resolution to adjourn will be adhered to, and but for the agreement to accept the invitation to Philadelphia, the adjournment would not have taken place at the time named. We imagine the good time to be enjoyed will reconcile our worthies to the loss of fifty dollars for the five days' service lost; and the State will be grateful that the session is ended. We fancy, after the experience of the present session, we need have no fear of another combination such as we have had.

THERE is a very natural desire, among those who wish for BLAINE'S defeat, that he should have the rumors started against him "investigated." When the Credit Mobilier reports were first current, Speaker BLAINE forced the investigation. It is intimated that the party responsible for existing reports knew then all he knows now, and yet he did not appear to give his evidence. Then was the time for a clear, outspoken declaration. To take Mr. BLAINE under investigation now, no matter how innocent he may be, will be to hold him under a cloud till his Presidential prospects are ruined. This is what this call for an investigation means, and those who urge it are decidedly unfriendly to BLAINE. He certainly has a right to a fair chance in the Presidential race, be the result what it may.

A CORRESPONDENT writes as follows:

"It is known to the voters of Wilkins township that Wilkinsburg, formerly a part of Wilkins township, was made a part of the city of Pittsburgh, called the Thirty-seventh ward. Wilkinsburg has since been remanded territorially to Wilkins township by judicial decision. The question arises, does Wilkinsburg belong to the fifth legislative district or does it not? Article 2d Section 16 of the new Constitution says that, "no ward, borough, or township shall be divided in the formation of a district." If Wilkinsburg does *not* belong to the fifth district, has not Wilkins township been divided in the *present* formation of the fifth district?"

Our correspondent seems to assume that while Wilkins township presumably belonged to the city, and was so recognized till otherwise determined by judicial investigation, it really and legally belonged to Wilkins township. It was put in the fifth district when presumably in the city, and if not changed, it is probably negligence or oversight. As we understand it, it really belongs to the district to which Wilkins township belongs.

THE President has promptly rebuked the cheap economy of Congress by vetoing the bill reducing the salary of the President of the United States. He was certainly actuated by no selfish motive in this, as his veto is in the interest of his successor in office. But it is well known that the salary as now fixed is not more than it should be. There is a widespread feeling of disgust through the country, over the effort at cheap notoriety displayed by Congress by reducing salaries of officials. No Government official receives too much salary, if he honestly and faithfully performs the duties of his position. The Senate broke away from its usual custom, when it introduced the measure, reducing the President's salary; and we are gratified that it is rebuked. What the people do expect of Congress is to stop the leaks, and reduce expenses at points where outlays are unnecessary and extravagant. These, in the several departments of the Government, represent an appreciable amount of money. But to economize by reducing salaries is trifling and contemptible.

OUR import trade, as represented at New York, is in what may may be termed a healthy state,—that is, our imports have steadily declined for three years past. The New York *Journal of Commerce* prints a statement of the imports of dry goods during the first three months of 1876, as compared with a similar statement for 1875, 1874 and 1873. The exhibit shows a remarkably constant decrease since 1873, not only in the amounts entered for warehousing, but also for consumption. The only exception to this decrease is the year 1875, when trade revived a little, but the heavy fall in the first three months of the present year has more than counterbalanced the revival of last year. In 1873 there were entered for consumption, manufactures of wool, cotton, silk, flax and miscellaneous goods to the value of $90,381,352; in 1874, $24,790,090; in 1875, $25,711,476; and in 1876, $21,560,751. During the same portion of the year in 1873, there were withdrawn from warehouses, goods of the same kind valued at $14,746,603; in 1874, $11,529,715; in 1875, $10,339,314, and in 1876, $8,638,437. The total entered for consumption, as well as for warehousing, during the first quarter in 1873 was $44,093,670; in 1874, $34,916,591; in 1875, $35,008,882; in 1876, $30,757,370. It will thus be seen that the value of goods placed on the market thus far in 1876 has been $5,681,602 less than during the same time in 1875. This, with the increasing export trade, is a healthy sign of the times.

THE recognition of the power and right of the courts to issue the writ of *habeas corpus*, by the House, is an event of no ordinary importance. The lines of demarcation, between judicial and legislative authority have been partially obscured already, and had the power of the courts in this case been unrecognized, we would have had a dangerous precedent established. Grave constitutional questions are involved in cases like this, and the last session of Congress took the proper course to free it from difficulties, by providing that a person, refusing to answer a committee of Congress, regularly appointed and empowered shall be prosecuted in the courts. This recognizes the province of the courts, and involves the right on their part, to interfere by the writ of *habeas corpus*, to release persons unlawfully deprived of their liberty, even by Congress itself. Speaker KERR interpreted this law as not curtailing the power of Congress to also imprison recalcitrant witnesses. Whether a law-making, can also be a law-interpreting body, and also the executive of the laws, it has both made and interpreted is hardly an open question. The object in dividing our Government into three departments, and defining the powers of each, was to prevent any one department from assuming the powers of any other department. The greatest danger the Republic has is such an usurpation of authority. Yet any one department has just as much right as any other to commit acts of usurpation. Congress, in this KILBOURN case, has really usurped the powers of both the other departments of the Government,—the judicial in assuming to interpret law, and the executive, in punishing by imprisonment. Yet the case, in itself, involves other Constitutional issues. The refusal for which he is punished was to produce private books, when thus far, no evidence has been produced to show that those books contain evidence inculpating any Government official. The right of freedom, and from search and seizure, except in case of crime, was violated in his case. The measures were high-handed and unconstitutional, and hence it is the more gratifying that the House has yielded, in so far as to answer court, under the writ. It stands on dangerous grounds, and the sooner it abandons its position the better.

FREIGHT DISCRIMINATIONS.

The delegation that visited Washington in behalf of the equitable regulation of freights, appeared before the Committee of Commerce and stated their case very fully. The addresses were made by J. VANNOTE, on behalf of the Pittsburgh delegation, Mr. OHLEN, of New York, ROCKAFELLER, of Cleveland, and PATTERSON, of Titusville. It was felt to be a misfortune that our iron manufacturers were not represented. A movement that represents but few interests, and toward which our most prominent manufacturers show but a clandestine favor, cannot amount to very much. The scope of the effort does not seem to be at all comprehended, and hence it has not the support it should receive. It is really a plan to revolutionize the system of freight charges, whereby every town and city will receive its proper advantage, and the railroads have a regular income, fully equal to what they now have, and be freed in large measure from the temptation to enter into controversies and fights. At the present they strain every nerve to so arrange the business of the country as that they may pool their earnings, and, in doing this, observe the law of self-preservation. The operation of this rule is to throw cities and localities out of their proper relation to each other, in order that the several railroad interests may be served and protected. There is a certain necessity in all this, as matters now go. Competition, with them, involves the necessity of a fair distribution of business, in order that they may pay interest on their capital. Hence, not only are prices agreed upon, but the business itself is pooled, all the roads taking their share of the proceeds of the business, whether they earn it or not.

The difficulty of a law to remedy the trouble occurs, as we see it, just at this point. The delegation at Washington found this trouble with the bill before the committee. Mr. HOPKINS feels confident that the bill will fully meet all constitutional requirements, but the majority of those present were of the opinion that the bill, as it stood, rather sanctioned than prevented discriminations. This, however, was remedied. Another feature of the bill,—which prevents discriminations from seaports to any point within a State, will also, in our judgment, prove inoperative. Philadelphia is a seaport; and the oil interest is, so far as the production of crude oil is concerned, largely confined to this State. To attempt by Congressional enactment, to regulate commerce within this State, by the use of a set of phrases, will not, in our judgment, prove successful. Another difficulty arises, in dealing with a number of roads, all of which may compete for a given business. A law may be enacted abolishing discriminations by any one road; but can it be made to apply to several competing roads? For example, the New York Central and Lake Shore roads supply the Cleveland oil refineries. The Allegheny Valley Road carries our crude oil, and the Pennsylvania our refined oil to the seaboard. Can a law be enacted that will compel the roads which supply the Cleveland refineries to charge the same rates as the roads which supply the Pittsburgh refineries? If not, the same evil that now exists will continue under a law providing against discriminations. We do not, for a moment, suppose that Congress can pass a law to prevent railroads from competing with each other; and hence it is well to look in the face the question whether the legislation asked for will correct the evil complained of, so far as the oil trade is concerned. We have serious doubts on the subject; and yet we claim, as we have done, that Pittsburgh is injured by the railroads, and the wrong should be remedied. The trouble is to apply a remedy. The committee at Washington suggested an investigation.

With other than oil interests the case is different. To them, a bill regulating discriminations in freight will apply. But our principal interests, most largely affected in this department, sent forward no representatives, and if active at all in the question, are so secretly. We do not comprehend just why the interests that are least likely to be benefited should fight a hard battle in behalf of those who either have not the nerve, or dare not struggle for themseves. Our oil interests can, we suppose, readily combine with what is termed the combination; and thus consolidate the oil trade, and control production, the refining and export of oil. We do not know the plans or terms offered, but it is freely stated that a basis of consolidation exists. It is also stated that the price of oil in Europe can be advanced nearly one hundred per cent. over present rates, and it will still be the cheapest light in Europe. Such being the fact, it follows that a combination of all the oil men would be able to put up the prices, and even were the railroads better paid than they now are, the refiners and producers would also be more largely paid, and the country at large would be richer by more than $25,000,000 yearly from this branch of export trade. Yet in the face of these facts, our oil refiners are making a contest in behalf of a general principle, which benefits others far more than themselves, and those most largely benefitted do not openly support their efforts. We have dealt frankly with this subject heretofore, and do so now. And in this view we confess we do not see the strong reason for those slightly interested to fight the battles for those who, while largely interested, decline to come to the fore front. The GAZETTE will be ever alive to the interests of Pittsburgh, but we want to see a little self-help and independence shown.

THE MAY MAGAZINES.

Harper's comes first this month. It is a splendid number, very richly illustrated. The chief articles are, "The Wheeler Explorations in Southern Colorado" which is full of the breezy freshness of the land; "The Microscope" third paper, by Dr. Samuel Lockwood. The "Romance of the Hudson," second paper, which has a fragrance of revolutionary times; Modern Dwellings—Their Construction, Decoration and Furniture" which is full of sensible hints; and "Old Philadelphia" by Rebecca Harding Davis. The serials are all continued, and there is a choice variety in poetry.

The *Popular Science Monthly* contains twelve articles, covering an extended field of scientific thought. Among the most interesting articles are: "Society an Organism," by Herbert Spencer; "Hammers and Percussion," by the Rev. Arthur Rigg, M. A., (illustrated); "Prepossessions for and against the Supernatural," a criticism of Dr. Carpenter, by James McCosh, LL. D.; "Lectures in Electricity," by John Tyndall, F. R. S. II (illustrated); "Ups and Downs of Geographical Progress," by Chief Justice Daly; "The Mollusks of the Rocky Mountains," by Ernest Ingersoll; "Recent Advances in Telegraphy," by R. Riordan, (illustrated); "Conscience in Animals," by G. J. Romanes, M. A., F. L. S. The editorial notes this month are unusually rich and entertaining, and the whole number is an exceptionally fine one.

Lippincott continues its interesting serial on "The Century, its fruits and festivals." It also has an illustrated article on "Glimpses of Constantinople," which is quite interesting; "Berlin and Vienna" will repay perusal. "An Old House and its Story" gives us some interesting and heretofore unpublished facts concerning Benedict Arnold. There is a well-written article on George Ticknor, by F. L. Perry, anecdotical as well as critical. The number contains also poems by Sidney Lanier, Emma Lazarus, and Margaret Preston, and many good things in the "Monthly Gossip."

Scribner's keep up the reputation with the May number. The first article is a "Portraiture of Wm. Penn;" it is finely illustrated and gives many entertaining Centennial reminiscence. "Bowdoin College" comes in this month in the list of American colleges described, and there is sandwiched into the article anecdotes of Hawthorne, Longfellow and others known to fame. "Hearing with the Eyes" is an illustrated philosophical article. "John Gutenberg" tells a great deal about printing. The "Revolutionary Letters" are concluded, and there are several small poems of worth. The Editorial Departments are up to the standard.

The Record of the Year. Carleton's new magazine for May, edited by Frank Moore, opens up well. The frontispiece of this number is a fine steel portrait of Mr. Moody, one of the best we have seen. The Record is filled with a very choice collection of clippings, making it valuable either for reference or to while away an idle hour.

St. Nicholas for May is hardly as good as some of its predecessors, but the juveniles will find an abundance of entertainment in it to make them wish it came oftener.

The Galaxy is not behind the most brilliant of its contemporaries. It has several notable articles exclusive of the usual run of poetry and minor notes. In "A Plea for a Patriot," Marcus A. Casey sets forth strongly the services rendered by Thomas Paine to the cause of American independence, and to that of freedom throughout the earth by his remarkable political writings. Gen. Custer's "War Memoirs," in this number, are devoted to a consideration of the effects of the first disaster at Bull Run. In "Seeking a Lost Art," Mr. Richard Grant White, who is a musician as well as a philologist, discusses pleasantly the mode by which the great Italian violinmakers varnished their instruments, and his fruitless experiments in imitation of them. All the serials are continued. The editorial notes for the month are also fresh and piquant, and altogether it is as attractive as the month of blossoms which it commemorates.

Maryland Peach Crop.

The winter weather proved a gay deceiver to the peach trees of Maryland. It gently led the sap from the roots into the trunk and limbs, and formed buds upon which the bleak winds of March poured their chilling breath. They were blasted and done for. The predicted result is that the peach crop in the Maryland peninsula will only be a fourth of the average. Last year the crop was "fatally abundant." There was no profit in it, and the prospect for this year is so slim that the Maryland people are quite discouraged.

ATLANTA *Constitution*: The following was found in the pocket of a certain editor, on his return from a visit in a certain city in Georgia. His wife has called upon him to "rise and explain:".

You kissed me and you knew it was wrong,
For we are neither kith nor kin.
Need one do penance, very long,
For such a tiny little sin?

You pressed my hand that wasn't right!
Why will men have such wicked ways?
'Twas not for a minute quite,
But in it, there are days and days.

Yet after all, I'm not to blame!
You took the kiss. I do think men
Are quite without the sense of shame,
I wonder when you'll come again.

THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS.

A Letter from Thurlow Weed—The "Beauties of the Bible" Read in Old Time Schools.

Thurlow Weed writes to the editor of the New York *Tribune*, under date of April 15, the following interesting letter:

Sir: While the question of excluding the Bible from our public schools is attracting so much attention in so many of our States, I cannot withold an expression of surprise that one of the most valuable class-books ever published has been permitted to drop out of the schools. Indeed this precious volume is not only wholly unknown to the present generation, but has, I fear, faded out of the memory of most of our "oldest inhabitants." More than half a century ago the "beauties of the Bible," like the "English Reader," and "American Preceptor," was found in all well regulated families, and was held to be as indispensable in all school reading classes as Webster's Spelling-book. The book is just what its title indicates and and expresses, "Beauties of the Bible." The selections from the Old and New Testament were made by an eminent divine with discrimination and taste, and were admirably adapted to the objects contemplated. Those objects, as appears on its title page, were "designed for the use of Christians in general, and particularly for the use of schools and for the improvement of youth." The selections were properly arranged for convenient use by classes in schools, each pupil reading a paragraph. In this way the lessons impressed themselves upon the memory and the hearts of children. The Bible presented in this form became very attractive. After a lapse of more than 70 years I retain a vivid recollection of the "History of Creation," the "Meeting of Jacob and Esau," the story of Joseph," a "Young Shepherd and a Giant," the "Friendship of David and Jonathan," "Select Proverbs of Solomon," the "Birth and Childhood of our Savior," "Christ's Sermon on the Mountain," the "Prodigal Son," the Good Samaritan," the "Rich Man and the Beggar." "Paul's Speech before Agrippa," Paul's Voyage and Shipwreck," etc., as they were read in our then primitive schools.

The "Beauties of the Bible," of which the Rev. Ezra Samson of Hudson is the author, was first published in 1800, and contains 282 pages. If this book should be restored to our schools, the best parts of Scripture would constitute an important branch of common school education. Our children while leanring to read, would become imbued with the spirit of Christianity. The present seems a fitting occasion to call the attention of educational boards and the clergy to his book. If, simlutaneously with the great uprising of the people under the eloquent gospel appeals of Mr. Moody and the tranquilizing harmonies of Mr. Sankey, the "Beauties of the Bible" should be introduced as a class-book in our common schools, thousands upon thousands of grateful children will rise up to thank those who conferred this blessing upon them."

MOODY'S SUCCESS.

The Hidden Springs of His Power.

It is a little difficult to explain or analyze the success of these Evangelists. John Adams used to say that no one thing gave Washington such power over the multitude as the fact that he served from the beginning without pay. No doubt, the knowledge of the masses that these preachers have no stipend increases enormously their influence, though they would have been equally worthy of respect had they received a regular salary. Then their style of preaching in England (where it is much more uncommon,) and their great success there, prepared the way for them here. They started in New York with a great eclat. They are men also, of unusual moderation and practical shrewdness; and have wisely steered free of all the sectarian rocks and quicksands which have wrecked so many similar efforts. They possess, too, the graces of simplicity and humility, and Mr. Moody disarms criticism by his utterly unpretending and sincere tone and manner. Certainly among her preachers America possesses hundreds of greater power and eloquence, and equal spirituality and piety. We rather incline to the explanation which Mr. Moody himself always offers, that he is only the mouthpiece and expression of a deep and mysterious wave of religious feeling, now passing over the nation. The disasters and disappointments of the year, the reaction against the skepticism and selfish greed of the day, the deep religious sentiment lying at the bottom of the American character, and the eternal wants of the human heart, have prepared the minds of the people for a profound religious transformation, or impulse. When Mr. Moody speaks, it is not himself alone to whom the audience listens, but the whole voice and power of Christianity itself behind him, offering the hope whose beauty time never obscures, the forgiveness which humanity never ceases to desire, the ideals of moral and religious life whose force and excellence the succession of ages only strengthens. It is not so much what the preacher says, as what the audience feels. The people lose sight of the ungrammatical and plain speaker and, even of his narrow conceptions, and hear the echo of the voice, still sounding through the centuries, of Him who spake as never man spake. Under that voice, they rise to a new life.—*New York Times.*

Longfellow at Bowdoin.

Longfellow entered college at the beginning of the Sophomore year, and was at once prominent in his class for his finished recitations, genial and gentle manners, refined tastes and exquisite poetic gift,—for some of his sweetest short productions were written and published while he was in college. One of the class recalls a poetical composition of Longfellow's on the Seasons, in which the poet's tender and graceful imagination finds full play. After fifty years the classmate remembers the lines:

"Summer is past, and autumn, hoary sire,
Leaves on the breast of winter to expire."

There was a musical club in college of which Longfellow was a member. His instrument, very appropriately, was the flute. One can but fancy that the echoes of that "concord of sweet sounds" have floated down to us, blending with the harmonious measure of his verse.

The Commencement-programme of 1825 contains this announcement:

"Oration: Native writers.
Henry Wadsworth Longfellow,
Portland."

The original subject was "The Life and Writings of Chatterton," but that title is erased, and "Native Writers" substituted in Professor Cleaveland's handwriting. When he selected that first subject did the young poet dream of those golden days when his successors would discourse of the life and writings of Longfellow, and his fame, like Dante's, be "blown about from all the heights, through all the nations?" After Longfellow's name in the triennial catalogue are recorded the degrees he has received from Bowdoin, Harvard, Cambridge, and Oxford Universities, together with the list of his professorships, and titles of membership in certain historical societies.—*Scribner for May.*

May Baskets.

I suppose the children of the red schoolhouse will be bringing May baskets to the little school ma'am and to each other this year as they did last season. It's a pretty custom, but the birds tell me it is not so common as it should be. A May basket is the sweetest and freshest thing I know of, always excepting the little school ma'am. Sometimes it is hardly more than a tiny white paper box with ribbon handles, filled with violets, but it is always lovely, with its white or blue ribbon streamers, and its moss and early white flowers. I hope all little lame children, who can't go out and play, and children in hospitals, will have May baskets sent them this year. May baskets are such simple little things, they can be made and filled in any way one pleases—and, what is more, they grow like a flower, right out of loving hearts!—*"Jack-in-the-Pulpit," St. Nicholas for May.*

"Pull Down Your Vest."

"You keep vests, mine frient?" said a Dutchman, entering a Fulton clothing-store the other day. The clerk promptly averred that the store was crammed with them.

"I vant a vest," said the Teuton, "vat don't rise up on his hint legs mit the neck. I bought one in Syracus not long ago mit a two dollar bill, and by shimminy I don't notice dot myself, but everywhere I go the boys gry out mit der streets: 'Yacub, vy in der name of der board of drusdees don't you pull down your vest down?' and, py dam, I have pulled dot vest mor'n dree dousand dimes, till I wore all the pindings off mit der puttons!

The clerk explained the joke and sold him a vest, and the old man went out with the exclamation: "Py shimminy, I don't hear somedings about dot in Shermany before."

WHEN a Norristown woman asked her husband for two dollars to buy a calico dress, he slipped a paper out of his coat-tail pocket and pointed to an editorial which clearly showed that female extravagance was the ruination of some of our best men, and even the country itself was being demoralized from the same cause. Then he gave her ten cents to buy hair pins, lit a ten-cent cigar, and left the house,—and lost three dollars playing billiards before he returned home.—*Norristown Herald.*

THE DREAMER AND THE SUNBEAM.

A little sunbeam stayed into his room
And nestled on the paper, as his pen
Traced wearily the word "Sometime." The gloom
Which shrouded his sad fancy there and then
Drifted away,
Like melting mist before the god of day.

Just like a crown of gold the little beam
Circled the world—so little meaning! and
Within the golden space he saw the gleam
Of snow-white fingers and a dimpled hand,
Which seemed to write
Mysterious letters on this spot of light.

Circled still the little word "Sometime,"
The fair hand softly moved, until the same
Was all surrounded, not with liquid rhyme,
But flashing pictures in the golden frame—
Then passed away,
Like fading cloudlets at the closing day.

The sunbeam still remained and still the word,
Like fabled picture in its frame of gold,
Gleamed thro' its veil of sunshine, when he heard
The music of a voice, oft heard of old,
But silent long
Amid the chorus of a sadder song.

"Read, Dreamer, yonder mystic scroll
My hand has drawn beneath the golden beam!
Then cast the shadow from thy doubting soul,
And change the tenor of thy idle dream!
Look and behold!
The Future hidden neath this veil of gold!"

The "Dreamer" looked, and round the word "Sometime"
Such fairy pictures clustered that his heart
Filled with an ecstasy at one sublime,
Seemed of the sunbeam and the word apart,
While all the earth
Was filled with music, such as hailed its birth!

The vision of his bright dreams fulfilled—
A sunny pathway, free from cank'ring care—
A heart with every yearning passion stilled—
A happy future—all were pictured there
And—brightest, best—
Beyond the lines, a calm eternal rest!

With head still bent, but not with sorrow bowed,
The dreamer long in silent rapture stood.
The years of quiet sorrow round him crowd,
A silent uncongenial brotherhood!
Each friend of old
Stands smiling there, with folded wings of gold!

Sweet Hope! How welcome to the heart thy voice,
When naught but echoes of the haunting Past
Sound in its chambers! or the louder noise
Of battling passions, crowding fierce and fast
Its portals, filled
With voiceless singers cruel fate has stilled.

Frank B. Copp.

Fashions for Spring, 1876.

Affections are cut close, are worn by old and young, and are equally becoming to all. They are useful for every-day wear, for hill-climbing and rock-scaling. They come mostly in the old decided colors, and are worn long or short to suit the convenience of the wearer.

Honor is beginning to be considered a somewhat antiquated goods. Several large houses are selling out below cost, preparatory to going out of business, "as there is no profit in it," they say. Large stocks have accumulated on their hands, as they found few purchasers for even the finest quality. Some apparently heavy dealers have failed entirely, and closed up for want of capital.

Generosity was much worn at the holiday season. It is not an imported goods, but of home manufacture, and comes in all prices and grades.

Intellect is much sought after at certain shops, where it is supposed to be found. A "shoddy" article is often palmed off upon shoppers, a quality with a cotton back and a satin figure. But those really desirous of purchasing can always find a genuine article, and it is within the means of the poor.

Fraud, though not as popular as it was last year, is occasionally worn as a *negligé* by those retiring into bankruptcy, and at the reception of creditors by their two per cent. debtors.

There is another garment shown at the openings which promises to be as great a favorite this spring as ever. Its common name is Love. It comes in suits, prices ranging from one hundred to many thousand dollars per suit. It is made to order when desired. Sometimes much profit is realized on the sales. Many who have purchased say that it can be turned and made over for another season. There is much counterfeit in the market. It requires a practiced eye to detect the false. Only the real will wear; the frail imitation soon gets shabby by dust and friction. I am told that some of our leading fashionables invest in cheap material, and trimmed up nicely, it is thought, to look as well as the genuine.

Polley is one of the most popular overgarments of the season. It seems to be worn by all ages and classes. It is considered the "correct thing" for court, business, or society. Some skill is required in wearing it, so that the lining, which is often of a different texture shall not show. Those designed for ladies are often trimmed with a bewildering combination of puffs, bows, and folds; those for gentlemen are ornamented with red tape.

Orthodoxy is not so high or straight as in former seasons, nor buttoned so closely.

Heresy is very popular, especially when worn with white neck-ties.

Creeds are not so much imported as at one time, but are home-made, which causes a great variety.—"*Bric-a-Brac*," *Scribner for May.*

Starved in a Dining Room.

A touching story is that of a little wild bird that flew into the great dining hall of the Grand Union hotel at Saratoga, and could neither find its own way out nor be lured to safety by the kindly endeavors of the servants, through the entrances and the lower parts of the windows were nearly always open. The heavy upholstery of the upper half of the windows prevented its only chance of escape, so after fluttering bewildered among the forests of chandeliers for six days, guests all the time feasting at the tables below, it at length died of starvation and was picked up on the floor.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. S. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz,
Solicitor—JOHN H. MATHEY.

NO MISTAKE
Can be made in buying H. T.
Babbitt's Best Soap,
Because he only makes
ONE QUALITY.

POLITICAL.

CONGRESS.

CONGRESS, 22d DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

CONGRESS, 23d DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

ASSEMBLY.

SENATE, 45th SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JOHN GILFILLAN,
UPPER ST. CLAIR,
Subject to be Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR SENATE, 43d SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM,
SECOND WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Subject to the Republican Senatorial Nominating Convention.

FOR STATE SENATE,
43d DISTRICT,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON,
Of Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh,
Subject to decision of the Republican Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOSEPH A. STONE,
OF MCKEESPORT.
FIFTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

PROTHONOTARY.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
W. J. GLENN,
CHARTIERS BOROUGH,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention. d48

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY,
EIGHTH WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. B. COURSIN,
OF MCKEESPORT.
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

DRY GOOD, TRIMMINGS.
1876.
AT
Wm. Semple's,
165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
POPULAR PRICES
FOR
NEW DRESS GOODS,
SILKS, ETC., ETC.

Our Spring assortment of Low, Medium and Fine Dress Goods will now be found unusually complete and attractive, and Now, Fresh Goods at the very Lowest Prices.

At 12½c, new styles in Spring Plaids.
At 12½c, a nice assortment Sateen Striped Goods.
At 15c, new Striped and Plaid Dress Goods.
At 18¾c, choice new Spring Plaids and Stripes.
At 25c, new Mixed Dress Goods—a bargain.
At 30c, new Centennial Plaids.
At 35c, extra value in new Centennial Plaids.
At 37½c, a special bargain in all-wool Plaids.
At 25c, beautiful line new Plaid Delleges.
At 30, 35, 45 and 50c, Pongee Mohairs, a good bargain.
At 45 and 50c, a bargain in new Silk Pongees.
At 50c, beautiful variety of fine Dress Goods.
At 50c, new Poplins warranted to wash without fading or shrinking.
At 18¾c, good value in Striped Japanese Silks.
At 25c and upward, best value in Japanese and Striped Silks.
At 18¾c to $1 per yard, superior value in Black Alpacas and Mohairs.

All qualities and numbers in American and imported Black Cashmeres at our usual lowest prices.

A full line of Mourning Dress Goods of all kinds at very low prices.

In our Silk Department, new lines of Black Dress Silks and newest shades in Colored Dress Silks have been added, making it now the most complete it has ever been our pleasure to offer, and prices still lower than usual. All the latest shades for street wear in a full line of qualities at special low prices.

A very fine assortment of new Striped and Check Silks.

New patterns in striped and Checked Mourning Silks at very low prices.

NOTICE—In deference to the best the Store will be closed on Saturda

GRAND EXPOSITION
OF
New Spring Goods,
AT
ERWIN'S,
172 AND 174 FEDERAL ST.,
Allegheny City, Pa.
1,500 Pieces New Spring Dress Goods
In magnificent new styles and designs, comprising all prices, from 12½c to one dollar per yard. Altogether the handsomest and most complete opening of Dress Goods we ever had the pleasure of offering our friends.
Black and Colored Silks.
A stock of these goods unsurpassed in variety in this market, and we guarantee them to be unequaled in price, and were bought at a large auction sale in New York last week.
2,000 PIECES
Of New and Handsome styles of PRINTS. No imperfect or damaged goods among these, but all new and fresh, and as low in prices as imperfect goods and load styles are sold anywhere.
BLEACHED MUSLINS.
We offer four of the best known makes of 4 wide BLEACHED MUSLINS at 6¼c, 8¾c, 10c and 12½c. This is the best value that has ever been shown in bleached goods in the entire history of the dry goods trade.
BARGAINS
In Gloves and Hosiery,
In Laces and Ties,
In Collars and Cuffs,
In Towels and Napkins,
In Table Linens,
And Damasks.
Suits! Suits! Suits!
500 NEW SUITS and OVERDRESSES. These we will open on THURSDAY, April 20th, and invite the special attention of Ladies to them.
NEW GOODS DAILY.
A. W. ERWIN,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

PAINTING.
WESLEY COULTER,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
No. 236 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh.
All orders by mail promptly attended to.

John T. Gray,
PRACTICAL PAINTER,
No. 84 Diamond St.,
Fourth Door above Smithfield street,
House, Sign and Decorative Painting
Promptly done by practical mechanics.
Better work at lower prices than any other establishment in the city.

REMOVAL.
THE CLOTHING AND
Merchant Tailoring House
OF
URLING, FOLLANSBEE & CO.
Has been Removed to
No. 42 Fifth Avenue,
Between Wood and Market Sts.
In opening our NEW ROOMS we offer to our friends and the public the largest and most complete stock of Goods ever displayed in our city. Patrons of our house will believe us when we say we are determined to keep our prices as low as any house in the country. In our removal, we have reduced our rent and other expenses, at the same time having better facilities for doing business. Our efforts are to keep the best quality of Goods to be sold at the very lowest prices. Our
Ready-Made Clothing Departments
Are complete with all the latest styles of CHILDREN'S, BOYS' AND MEN'S CLOTHING of the best fabrics and finest workmanship. In the
Merchant Tailoring Department
We have a large and varied stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c., consisting of all the very latest styles.
With the well-known reputation of our Cutters, we defy competition, either in style, fit or prices of our garments.
CALL, EXAMINE AND CONVINCE YOURSELVES,
Our determination is to do business to suit the times, giving you the best quality of Goods at the very lowest prices.
URLING, FOLLANSBEE & CO.,
Merchant Tailors and Clothiers,
No. 42 Fifth avenue.

WALL PAPER!
Be of good cheer
To all good people it doth appear
That spring time housewifery draweth near,
Therefore
W. P. Marshall
Hath received a new collection of
WALL PAPERS
In Leather, Brocade, Gold, Satin Stencil-panels, Pictures, Illuminated Borders and Surbases, in styles old and styles new, at all grades of prices, at
NEW STORE ROOMS,
47 SEVENTH STREET,
(FORMERLY IRWIN.)

A SAFE LIGHT.
IT
Cannot be Exploded.
ELAINE
The Family Safeguard
OIL.
WARDEN & OXNARD,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

$10 TO $500 IN WALL STREET often

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In German Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. E. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, April 20, 1876.

From a long period of dullness, we are turned to one of comparative activity. The banks have a fair and quite regular demand for loans, and a current business that is quite satisfactory. It is believed that this will continue for a time, and that business will gradually revive, even after the first of May. There is no unfavorable condition manifest in the market, and the outlook is rather bright than dark. The relative activity at the banks is in itself a sign of the times. It shows that more money is being used, and that business men have a prospect that evidently justifies them in calling out means from the banks.

We quote call loans at 5@6 per cent., strictly first-class two-name paper at 7 per cent., strictly first-class single-name paper at 8 per cent., loans on Government collaterals and first-class bonds at 6 per cent., do. do. on second-class bonds and stocks at 7@8 per cent.

The paying out of silver commenced yesterday at the U. S. Depository, and seven thousand dollars was paid out in a short time.

The real estate market is still depressed, although there is some spasmodic activity, and sales are occasionally made. There are still properties to rent, and some do mand. The entire real estate market may be called quiet.

It seems probable from all that has transpired so far in the present Congress that there will be no material change of the laws controlling the national banks. It is quite apparent that the points openly pressed, the removal of the tax from deposits and from capital, or the stamps from checks and drafts, will not get through during the present session; nor is it all probable that the 90 per cent. limit of the issue of bank notes will be advanced to par. We do not look either for any decided action in reference to resumption of specie payments.

It is known that there is in circulation more or less counterfeit fractional currency, and the system to be adopted for the return to Washington for examination may secure its detection. Yet the New York *Post* thinks the counterfeiting of silver coins will be a much easier work than counterfeiting fractional notes. In fact, if even the requisite amount of standard silver be put into counterfeit coins they can be made at a large profit, so that if the silver will circulate there will be more difficulty by reason of counterfeits, than there is now or has been since the issue of fractional notes. There is no doubt that it will circulate at present, or that it would have circulated any time within the past few months. Had the old coinage law of 1852 been in force (it having been repealed by act of 1873) silver dollars would have been in use months ago and with no risk to the Treasury.

The number of failures in Philadelphia from the 1st of January to the 1st of April is put down at 34, with liabilities aggregating $1,322,220. The number of failures in the State of Pennsylvania during the same quarter, exclusive of those in this city, is put down at 139, with liabilities to the amount of $3,125,171, against 155 failures and $4,927,666 of liabilities in corresponding time in 1875.

We see it stated that the responsible safe deposit companies are likely to have the benefit of an important amendment to the National banking laws, just passed by the House of Representatives, relieving the national banks of responsibility for the care of valuables, such as stocks, bonds, silver and gold plate, &c., unless receipted for and a consideration paid for their care by special agreement.

The bullion yield of the Consolidated Virginia Mine for the month of March was $3,300,000. The daily ore product is seven hundred and thirty tons, which keeps the mills running to their full capacity.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices:

Gold	112½	6-20's 1868-coupons	122
5's, 6's, 1881	107½	5-20's 1865-coupons	118½
" 1864, all called	—	Currency 6's	126
" 1865	117¾	New 5 per cents	116½
" 1865	119½	10-40's—Coupons	111½
5-20's 1867	120½		

RAILWAYS

N. Y. Cen	124	Ohio & Mississippi	31½
Erie	15¾	Union Pacific	84½
L. S.	98	Toledo & Wabash	23
C. C. & I. C.	43	Harlem	128
St. Paul	39¾	Adams Express	93
Do. Pref	85¾	American Express	60½
Michigan Southern	95½	U. S. Express	71
Do. Central	85½	W. F. Fargo & Co.	82
North Western Com	40¾	Quicksilver	16
Do. Pref	60¾	Fort Wayne	136
Rock Island ex div	104½	Hannibal & St. Jos	16¾
Cleve. & Pitts	95½	Panama	117½
Pacific Mail	19¾	Iron Mountain	30
Western Union Tel	87½		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (S.)	54¾	Can. Trans (B.)	47
Reading (S.)	44¾	Empire Dr. (A.)	—
Do. (Con. of N.J.)	44¾	N. Y. B. R. 5-6's (S.)	103½
Oil Creek (S.)	13¾	P. C. & St. L. 7's (A.)	87
Lehigh Valley (S.)	61¾	North Pacific bonds	—
A. V. R. R. Incomes	52		

NEW YORK, April 19, 1876.

Money closed easy at 2@4; prime mercantile paper 4½@6. The customs receipts were $427,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $29,000. The clearings were $19,000,000. Sterling was steady at 487@489¼. Gold opened at 113¼, and closed at 113¼. The carrying rates were 1 to 2. Loans were also made flat. Governments were steady. Railroad bonds were firm. State securities were quiet. Stocks opened irregular and became somewhat excited in consequence of the decision of the managers of trunk lines relative to freights. Michigan Central declined 3¼ per cent. Besides the railroad troubles, the market was influenced by free sales by prominent bodders. Lake Shore declined to 84¾. Western Union was exceptionally firm, and advanced 1@1¼, with a subsequent reaction to 87¾. In the last hour the general list was heavy, while New York Central advanced 1 per cent., and Michigan Central ½. The transactions aggregated 102,000 shares, of which 10,000 were Pacific Mail, 6,000 Western Union, 6,000 St. Paul, 16,000 Erie, 18,000 Lake Shore, and 24,000 Michigan Central.

Governments.—Coupons of 1881, 121¾; 5-20s of '65, 117¼; do '65 new, 116¾; do of 1867, 120½; do '67 new, 122; 10-40s, 110¾; coupons, 111¾; new 5s, 112¾; 6s of 1881, 107¼.

States.—Missouri 6's, 104½; Virginia, new, 54; do old, 34; Tennessee, old, 43; do new, 40¾.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 87¾; Quicksilver, 17; do preferred, 36; Pacific Mail, 19¾; Mariposa, 7; do preferred, 7½; Adams Express, 93; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 82; American Express, 60½; United States Express, 71; New York Central, 112¾; Erie, 15½; do preferred, 36; Harlem, 128; New Haven, 230; Michigan Central, 82; Panama, 276; Union Pacific, 84½; Lake Shore, 83½; Illinois Central, 98; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 95½; Chicago & Rock Island, 104½; do preferred, 109½; Chicago & I. C., 43; New Jersey Central, 102; Rock Island, 104½; St. Paul, 39¾; do preferred, 85¾; Toledo & Wabash, 102½; do preferred, 103; Fort Wayne, 101¾; Terre Haute, 12¾; preferred, 19; Chicago & Alton, 101½; preferred, 115; Ohio & Mississippi, 31; Hannibal & Lackawanna, 113; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 17; Missouri Pacific, 114½; A. & P. Preferred, 75; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 15¾; Boston & Quincy, 175; Hannibal & St. Jos., 17¾; Central Pacific, 108; Union, 103¾; land grant, 93¾; Sinking Funds, 90.

LONDON, April 19.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £213,000. It is the general opinion that the bank rate will be lowered to-morrow. The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 1¾ per cent., being ⅛ below the Bank of England. Consols, 94 18-16; 9-20s of '65, 103¼; do of '67, 104¾; 10-40s, 105; new 5s, 104¾; New York Central, 102; Erie, 14¾; preferred, 28.

PARIS, April 19.—Rentes, 66f 27½c.

FRANKFORT, April 19.—United States new 5s, 101¾.

BERLIN, April 19.—The statement of the Imperial Bank shows an increase of 11,459,000 marks.

Chicago Lumber Market.

Trade at the yards is improving, but the general market is weak, the stock at distributing points being larger than usual at the opening of a new season. Green lumber is arriving, but not yet in sufficient quantities to materially effect the market. About half a dozen cargoes were offered at the sales docks yesterday, and sales of dry inch stuff were made at $10@12. Some yards are wanting this kind of lumber.

Following are the yard quotations:

First and second clear	$40.00a
Third clear—inch	30.00a35.00
Third clear—thick	30.00a35.00
Clear flooring, first and second, rough	30.00a32.00
Clear siding—first and second	27.50a30.00
First common siding	15.00a16.00
Flooring—first common—dressed	20.00a
Flooring—second common—dressed	22.00a24.00
Box boards—A	15.00a
Box boards—B	13.00a
A stock boards—10 and 12 inch	28.00a30.00
B stock boards	23.00a25.00
C stock boards	15.00a16.00
Fencing	12.50a13.00
Common lumber—18 feet and under	11.00a12.00
Joists and scantling—20 to 24 ft	13.00a14.00
Lath	1.65a 2.00
A shingles	2.90a 2.90
Shingles on track	2.80a 2.85

New York Cheese Market.

The *Bulletin* of Tuesday says: We find a very quiet market, and both buyers and sellers appear to have "nothing new" to report. Factory prices are quoted in the absence of sales for a change, but under the ruling condition of affairs must be considered as somewhat nominal, with the tone barely steady. Shippers give no indications of their probable movements for the week, and the outlook is very doubtful, but holders are hopeful that with the comparatively small stock here and the low rates reached a further concession will be unnecessary. The home demand still moderate, with prices about as before, but as the choice lots suited to this outlet are scarce, values commence to work up a little above the export figure, as usual at this season.

New State factory fancy, home trade	13¼a13½
do do prime to fancy, for export	12 a13
do do fair to good	10¾a12¾
do do poor	5 a 9
do farm dairy, good to prime	10½a12
do do poor	3 a 9½
Western, choice and fancy	11¾a12¾
do good to prime	9 a10½
do poor to fair	3 a 8

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, April 19, 1876.

There is a continued fair degree of activity in general business, and it is steadily increasing; orders are coming forward from the country pretty freely, and our merchants generally are busy. The leading staples present no new or important features deserving of special notice, excepting that late advices from New York report Coffee as having stiffened up again, but our Baltimore dispatch, of yesterday, reported that market dull. Sugars and prime N. O. Molasses continue firm.

RICE.

Carolina	7 @7¼	Louisiana	6¼@6¾

SYRUPS.

Choice	45 @70	Fair	35 @38
Prime	60 @63	Do. new crop	40 @50

MOLASSES.

N. O. choice	62	N.O. strictly prime	60
Fair	58	Demarara	50@55

SUGARS.

Shipper.	Consignee.		Bbls.
S. Craig	Citizens o w		160
Robinson	National o w		80
Total			240

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee	Bbls.
Brilliant Oil Co	Warden, F. & Co	613
Liberty Oil Co	do	202
Crystal O. W	Tate M. & Co	80
Total		895

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 19, 1876.

FLOUR—Steady and firm.

GRAIN—Wheat closed firm; No. 1 spring Chicago $1.13; No. 2 $1.02¾ spot; fresh $1.04¾ spot; $1.04¾ seller May; $1.04¾ seller June; No. 3 93¾@94¾c; rejected 82c. Corn: some sales rather lower; No. 2 mixed 48¼@48¾c spot; 48¾@48¾c seller May; 48¾c bid seller June. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 32¼c spot; 32¾@33¼c seller May. Rye firmer at 66@68¾c. Barley firm and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; $22.10@22.20 spot; $22.15@22.37½ seller May; $22.37½ seller June; $22.60@22.65 seller July. Lard: demand fair at lower rates; $13.20@13.22½ spot; $13.22½ seller May; $13.37½ seller June. Bulk meats dull, weak and lower at 8¾, 11¾@12¾c.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.08¾.

On Call Board wheat was lower; $1.03¾ May; $1.03¾ June. Corn unchanged. Oats unchanged. Pork weaker; $22.37½ June; $22.37½ July. Lard weaker; $13.37½ June; $13.50 July.

New York.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Flour: receipts 9,000 barrels; in moderate demand for export and the home trade; sales 10,000 barrels; State $4.20@4.80; common to good $4.90@5.25; good to choice $5.30@5.70; white wheat extra $5.75@7.75; extra Ohio $4.80@7.75; St. Louis $5.25@9. Rye flour steady at $4.90@5.25. Corn meal steady at $2.90@3.25. Wheat: less active and scarcely so firm; receipts 25,000 bush; spring nominal; $1.27 new graded $1.07@1.32; No. 2 Milwaukee $1.26¾; No. 1 spring $1.24@1.26. No. 3 Chicago nominally $1.12@1.16. Rye weaker. Barley quiet and nominally unchanged. Barley malt dull and nominal. Corn: receipts 1,000 bush; No. 3 and 4 nominally unchanged; No. 3 at 52c. Oats: receipts 3,000 bush; mixed and State $1@46c. Hay and Hops unchanged. Sugar steady; fair to good refining 7 9-16@7 13-16c; prime 7¾@8c. Molasses and Rice quiet. Petroleum dull; crude 8¾c; refined 14½c; cases 18¾@20¾c; naphtha 8@8¾c. Turpentine and Rosins firm. Eggs lower; State and Pennsylvania 17@18c. Leather steady. Wool firm and unchanged. Pork dull at $22.45. Lard nominal. Middles dull; long clear western 12¾c; do city 12¾c. Lard lower at $13.50@13.62½. Butter firm; western 19@23c; State 23@30c. Cheese dull at 6@12¾c. Whisky firm; $1.11¾.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.—Clover seed 16½@18c. Timothy $2.50. Flaxseed $1.45. Petroleum dull; refined 14¾@14¾c; crude 9¾@10c. Flour in better request; extra $4.25@4.87½; Minnesota family $6@6.85; Penny vanis do $6.25; Indiana and Illinois do $6@6.50; low grades and mixed western $4.75@5.50; high grades and patent $7.50@8.50. Wheat steady; Pennsylvania red $1.30; amber $1.32@1.34; spotted western $1.05. Rye scarce and firm at 85@87½c. Corn firmer; yellow 69c; white 67c; sail 66@66½c; steamer 64c. Oats firm; white 47@48c; mixed 42@46c. Barley steady; western $1.12. Butter barely steady; New York and Bradford county extras 26@28c; fresh 24@25c; western extras 23@24c; State 20@24c; rolls western extras 20@23c. Eggs firmer; Pennsylvania and New York fancy 14c; prime 12½@13½c; western fine 12½@13c; prime 11½@12c. Eggs lower; Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and western fresh 13@13½c.

Baltimore

BALTIMORE, April 19.—Flour active, firm and unchanged. Wheat steady, firm and quiet; No. 2 western red $1.30@1.31; Pennsylvania red $1.28@1.30. Corn firm and quiet; western mixed 51½c. Oats steady; western white 46@46½c; mixed 42@44c. Rye firm and quiet at 80@85c. Hay steady; prime Maryland and Pennsylvania $20@21. Provisions quiet and steady. Pork $22. Bulk meats: shoulders 8¾@8¾c; clear rib 12¾c. Bacon: shoulders 10¾@11c; clear rib 13½@13¾c; clear 13¾@14c. Lard: refined 14½c. Butter quiet; western 20@22c; Pennsylvania unchanged. Eggs firmer; fresh Rio cargoes 14¾@15¾c; jobbing 16@16½c. Whisky quiet at $1.12½.

Cincinnati

CINCINNATI, April 19.—Cotton quiet and steady at 12½c. Flour steady and firm. Wheat steady and in fair demand at $1.20@1.30. Corn quiet at 47@48c. Oats firmer at 34@36c. Rye firmer at 74@75c. Barley unsettled; No. 2 spring $1.03@1.06. Pork nominally $22.00@22.75. Lard dull and lower at 13¼c. Bulk meats: shoulders 8¾c; short rib 12¾c; clear 13¼c. Bacon dull; shoulders 9¾c; clear ribbed 12c; clear 12¾@13c. Whisky quiet, steady and unchanged.

Foreign.

LONDON, April 19.—Spirits petroleum 10¾d.

LIVERPOOL, April 19.—Wheat quiet and steady at 8s 8½d; sales of 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export, and 4,700 American. California No. 1 average 8s 10d. Corn steady; do Club 5s 3½@5s 4d; red western spring No. 2 to No. 1 5s 2½@5s 3½d. Flour 24s 6d. Oats 5s 3½d. Spirits petroleum 9½; refined 11½@11¾d.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, April 19.—Flour quiet. Wheat easier; No. 1 white Michigan $1.31; No. 2 red $1.24; amber Michigan spot and seller May $1.27; seller June $1.30; No. 2 amber $1.24; No. 3 red $1.14. Corn weak; high mixed 47c bid; No. 2 mixed 46c; seller June 51c; seller July 54c; low mixed 43c; rejected 42c. Oats dull; No. 2 47½c; white 45c. Michigan $7.45.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, April 19.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat unsettled and irregular; closed lower, and closed weak; No. 1 Milwaukee $1.10½; hard $1.15; No. 2 $1.07¾@1.08; No. 3 Chicago nominally $1.12@1.16. Rye weaker. Barley dull; very dull; No. 2 Canada 87½c. Malt quiet. Corn unsettled; mixed and no grade 42½@43c. Oats a shade easier; receipts 3,000 bush; No. 2 mixed and State 34@34½c. Hay and Hops unchanged. Sugar steady; fair to good refining 7 9-16@7 13-16c; prime 7¾@8c. Molasses and Rice quiet. Petroleum dull; crude 8¾c; refined 14½c; cases 18¾@20¾c; naphtha 8@8¾c. Turpentine and Rosins firm. Eggs lower; State and Pennsylvania 17@18c. Leather steady. Wool firm and unchanged. Pork dull at $22.45. Lard nominal. Middles dull; long clear western 12¾c; do city 12¾c. Lard lower at $13.50@13.62½. Butter firm; western 19@23c; State 23@30c. Cheese dull at 6@12¾c. Whisky firm; $1.11¾.

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St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, April 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 2 red fall $1.08 cash; $1.08 bid seller May; $1.09 bid seller June; No. 3 red fall $1.03; No. 4 do 95c. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats firm at 28c bid. Rye firm at $1.03 bid. Barley firm at $1.45 bid. Lard firm at 12¾@12¾c.

Boston.

BOSTON, April 19.—Flour dull and unchanged. Demand for Minnesota extras; sales 1,000 bbls at $5.50@6.25 for common extras; $6.50@6.75 for choice; $6.75@7.25 for fancy; $6.25@6.50 for Minnesota; $6.00@7.25 for Ohio; $6.25@6.50 for Michigan; $6.25@6.50 for Illinois; $6.25@6.50 for Indiana; fancy Minnesota and Wisconsin. Corn quiet at 71@72c for unmixed and 69@70c for reflected. Oats dull at 42@43c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, April 19.—Petroleum dull and demand good for little but small lots; a decline of 1c all around from last; S. W. 110 test 11c; P. W. 150 test, 12c for cash.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 19.—Cotton quiet at sales of 800 bales; receipts 2,934 baleo; shipments 1,625 bales. Flour from sale unchanged to higher; 3.50@4.75. Corn firm at 40@45c. Oats firm at 24@35c. Bacon firm and unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, April 19.—Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1.35. Corn: old western nominal. Barley dull; Canada $1.60.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 19.—Cotton dull at 12½c. Flour, grain and provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm and in fair demand at $1.07.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Receipts: receipts 2,320 head, against 2,760 the same time last week; market irregular and generally dull at about Monday's prices. Cattle ranging at 3½@5¼c; extra at 5½@6c; about a car load fair steers 1,450 lbs at 6c. Sheep: receipts 1,000 head, making 3,240 for two days; ranging at 3½@5¼c; extra at 5½@6c; left heavy and slow. Hogs: receipts 5,000 head; market active and firm; 6½@6¾c for ordinary to strictly prime unshorn sheep; 7@7½c for prime clipped; 8c for extra; 8½c for extra clipped two days 6,250, against 6,970 same time last week; monopolized after shows last Friday.

CHICAGO, April 19.—Cattle: receipts 3,000 head; market fairly active; prices weakening under heavy receipts, with a strong downward tendency; sales 1,000 to 1,200 lbs steers at $4.50@5.10; bulk at $4; fair to prime shipping $4.60@4.85; sales of good at $4.80@5; shipments 1,000. Hogs: receipts 20,000 head; market slow and a shade easier all over, lower, light bacon $7.70@7.90; mixed and good packers $7.75@8; shipping $7.80@8.12½. Shipments 2,000 head. Sheep: receipts 1,000 head; market active and firm; common to extra $4.50@6.50.

BALTIMORE, April 19.—Cattle: market dull and prices are 1@2c lower; very best 5@5½c; fine quality 4½@5c; medium or good fair quality 3½@4½c; ordinary thin steers and cows 2½@3½c, with most sales at 4½@5½c; receipts 1,227; sales 1,053. Hogs dull and nearly 1c per lb lower; range 6½@7½c; a few selling at the after figure; receipts 5,923. Sheep dull; prices 1c lower; sold nominally 4@7½c; receipts 2,342.

BUFFALO, April 19.—Cattle: receipts 748 head; total for the week 8,540; market dull; only 25 cars sold; a number left over of good cattle are to be shipped East; prices 5@6c. Sheep and lambs: receipts 600 head; total for the week 6,200 head; market a little more active; prices 5@6c; sales of 1,000 head. Hogs: receipts 1,700 head; total for the week 8,500; market moderately active; Yorkers $7.70@7.80; heavy $8.00@8.10.

ST. LOUIS, April 19.—Hogs firm; light shipping $7.10@7.30. Cattle and sheep unchanged. No sales reported.

CINCINNATI, April 19.—Hogs: quiet but steady; common to good light $6.75@7.15; fair to medium heavy $7.80@8.00.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 19.—Hogs unchanged; receipts 1,000.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Business was fair with domestic commission houses; a dull with jobbers, and fairly active with jobbers. Brown and bleached cottons, dyed ducks and cheviots were in fair demand. The ginghams and dress goods were also in fair request. Simpson's, Albion and Gloucester mourning prints are reduced 3c. Foreign goods are quiet. Dress goods are in moderate demand.

Wool.

BOSTON, April 19.—There is no improvement in wool, and the market is very dull and unsatisfactory, manufacturers having concluded that prices need not be looked for this season. Sales 300,000 pounds Wisconsin and Michigan fleeces 38@40c; pulled dull; super and X 29@32c; super and 45c.

Cotton

NEW YORK, April 19.—Cotton steady at 12¼@12 7-16c; futures closed steadier; April 12 3-32@12 5-16c; May 12 21-32c; June 12 19-32@12¾c; July 12 13-16@12 27-32c; August 12 31-32@13 1-16c; September 13 27-32c.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

CINCINNATI, FEB. EMMA GRAHAM.—37 pkgs furniture, H. Berger; 193 sacks corn, McHane & A.; 1 bdl rags, J. H. Loh & Co; 7 do, do, Vogeler & S; 15 pkgs saddl., J. G. Gordon; 2 do paint, Paine A. & T; 2 do varnish, R. W. Hare; 75 pkgs furniture, R. Sheninger; 13 do, W. F. Richenbach; 6 do, Gass & L; 7 do, J. Millikan & Son; 3 do, E. Edmundson & Son; 6 do, Dauler & Son; 35 boxes starch, Ellworth Bros; 15 do, Kuss & O; 23 do starch, Penick & Ford; 5 do, P. Doll & Son; 5 do, Jacobs & Co; 10 do, Mackeon, T. S. Co; 40 do, S. M. Wilcox; 100 do flour, Jenkins Bro; 25 bales cotton, Eagle Cotton Mills; 18 bdls rags, Vogeler, E. & Co; 48 bbls rice, Arbuckles & Co; 19 o bbls, Loomis & Co; 15 cases g goods, Reymer Bro; 40½ bbls, 120 kegs beer, J. Bruning; 3 rolls leather, W. Mooney & Son.

Receipts of Blooms, Ore, Pig Metal and Scrap Iron.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

J. W. Porter	1	Tollen & Co	1
W. J. Hammond	1		
Total			2

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.

F. T. & W.	1	Chess, S. & Co	3
Isabella Fur	9	Pgh L. Wks	4
Lucy Fur	10	P. R. & Co	2
Graff B. & Co	3	Lewis O. & Pm	1
Total			50

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

S. B. & Co	1	Hussey W. & Co	2
Pgh E. A. Co	10	Lindsay & M.	1
ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.			
Lucy Fur	9	Mullins & M	1
Total			10

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT 2 P. M.

PITTSBURGH, April 19, 1876.

Stations.	Above low water	Change in 24 hrs.	State of Weather.
	ft. in.	ft. in.	
Bonneville, Mo	16	+1	S Fair.
Brownsville, Pa	1	−2	W Fair.
Brunswick, Mo	14	−2	S Fair.
Cairo, Ill	41	+3	S Fair.
Cincinnati, O	25	1 +1	S Fair.
Confluence, Pa	1	−4	NW Clear.
Davenport, Iowa	13	−3	SE Cloudy.
Dubuque, Iowa	12	+2	SE Cloudy.
Evansville, Ind	24	2 −1	S Clear.
Freeport, Pa	9	4 −1	S NW Clear.
Helena, Ark	44	−10	SE Fair.
Hermann, Mo	14	6	S Clear.
Kansas City, Mo	9	6 −7	S Clear.
Keokuk, Iowa	16	6 −4	S Fair.
Leavenworth, Ks	12	4 −10	S Fair.
Leaf'on, Mo	12	3 −8	SE Cloudy.
Little Rock, Ark	2	0 −8	NE Fair.
Louisville, Ky	9	11 −1	SE Clear.
Memphis, Tenn	10	0 −1	S Clear.
Morgan't'n, W. Va	2	−1	W Clear.
Nashville, Tenn	12	6 −4	SE Clear.
New Orleans, La	2	0 −2	S Fair.
Oil City, Pa	5	7 −1	N Clear.
Omaha, Neb	10	6 −6	S Fair.
Paducah, Ky	25	11 −1	SE Cloudy.
Pittsburgh, Pa	5	7 −1	NW Fair.
Plattsmouth, Neb	5	−7	S Cloudy.
Rockport, Ind	26	11 −1	SE Clear.
St. Joseph, Mo	10	9 −1	S Cloudy.
St. Louis, Mo	28	6 −1	SW Clear.
Chattanooga, Tenn	3	−10	SW Clear.
Johnsonville	4	+9	S Clear.

JOHN KARSENAGLE,
Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

THE stage of water last evening was 5½ feet and falling. Weather continues clear and pleasant, and very favorable for out-door business.

THE La Belle has laid up at Algiers.

IT costs $600 daily to run the Great Republic.

THE Barnard, Capt. Cramer, is announced to depart for St. Louis to-day.

CAPT. JAS. M. KIRKER will take command of the Exchange at Portsmouth.

CAPT. OWEN W. DAVIS advertises the steamer Laura L. Davis for sale for $13,000.

THE Mollie Ragon, from Wheeling, arrived and left for Cincinnati, and the Granite State is due to-day.

A BISMARCK dispatch of the 11th says the river is fully open at that place, and the ferry making regular trips.

THE Keokuk *Gate City* says: The cut-off is a fixed fact. Boats can go across the point without trouble.

PILOTS must look out for a sunken coal barge in the channel of the Ohio, half a mile above the mouth of Big Sandy.

THE deceased wife of Capt. Sam Gray, who died in St. Louis, last Thursday, was the daughter of Captain T. B. Johnson.

CAPT. BURTON has retired from the command of the Opelousas packet Tensas, and Capt. E. Quatrevaux has taken his place.

THE Emma Graham arrived and departed with a good trip both ways; but this is nothing unusual. She makes her time with remarkable promptness.

ST. LOUIS and New Orleans freights have been advanced under the new pool arrangement to 30c. for flour, 15c. for grain, and 17c. for bacon and lard.

THE John L. Rhoads is en route from St. Louis, with a good trip. The Mary Miller from the same point is due here during the afternoon of the day we write.

THE Hylands have made nearly a monopoly of river reporting in St. Louis. "Old Reliable" Ralph representing the *Republican*, and Stanley the *Times* (at present.)

CAPT. VANDEGRIFT'S iron steamer Alex. Swift has been out three years, and the repairs to her hull have not cost a cent. She is now lying in Licking River awaiting business.

AN Ironton dispatch under date of 17th says: The Oakland passed up light at 4:36 P. M., passing Ashland at 7:30 same afternoon, in 2 hours 54 minutes, one minute more than the Boston and Fleetwood.

THE owners of the Tiger expect to raise her without much difficulty; it is evident however, that she is considerably damaged. The Sam Clark has been working at her since Tuesday evening.

THE steamer Interstate, belonging to Howe, Loomis & Co., ice dealers, was wrecked, and is a total loss, at the Hannibal Bridge. H. Young, clerk; Wm. Foster, engineer, and eight to ten others of the crew were lost.

THE tow-boats Oakland and Charley Brown, arrived at Cincinnati the 18th, in charge of Wells Speer, Coal City, and Linn, departed with tows of coal. The Oakland made the run from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh in 66 hours 45 minutes.

ON St. Louis dispatch of Tuesday, reported that Com. Kountz contemplates putting an operation in the interest of steamers between St. Louis and St. Paul. What does it mean? Perhaps some of our St. Louis exchanges can explain.

THE fine side-wheeler Arlington, Captain Dan. Moore, is, as will be seen by card, announced to take his departure for St. Louis to-day, and passengers and shippers should bear this in mind. Moore, Connell, Ackley, and Shepard, are associated together in the office.

CEDAR SNAG is the name of a new steamboat

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are rising or stationary barometer, stationary, followed by falling, temperature, southeast and southwest winds, and clear weather.

Vestry Elections.

At an election for vestrymen of Immanuel church, Allegheny, the following were chosen: J. C. Doane, Philip Wilson, D. H. Williams, Malcolm Hay, George Hollins, J. W. Eberhart, Wm. Turner, Thomas Turner, John McClurg, John W. Butler, C. H. Sterrett. The following were subsequently chosen officers: J. C. Doane, senior warden and treasurer; Philip Wilson, junior warden; John W. Butler, Secretary; Messrs. Doane, Wilson and Hay, delegates to Diocesan Convention.

The following gentlemen were elected to serve as vestrymen of St. John's Episcopal church, Lawrenceville: John H. Shoenberger, Wm. Jancy, James T. McClure, John Chislett, H. F. Lynch, George C. Pearson. H. E. Wainwright, S. C. McCandless.

FIRE IN THE BEER GARDEN.

Billy Burdett's Summer Saloon Destroyed

At half-past twelve o'clock last night a fire broke out in Burdett's beer garden, at the north end of the suspension bridge. The fire started in the new saloon recently erected near the entrance gate. So rapidly did the flames spread that it seemed scarcely a moment until the entire structure was completely enveloped. The department promptly responded to a summons from box 45, and soon had the flames under control. The loss is estimated at about $150, with no insurance. It is said to be a clear case of incendiarism.

STRUCK BY A TRAIN.

An Unknown Man Killed on the P. F. W. & C. R. R.

Last evening about six o'clock a man was seen walking along the track of the P. F. W. & C. R. R., at Fair Oaks station, by the engineer of the Pittsburgh express, but before a stop could be effected the engine had struck him and knocked him off the track. The train was immediately stopped. The man was picked up, but found to be dead. His head had been crushed and one of his legs broken. The body was brought to Allegheny City and removed to Rodney & Smith's undertaking establishment. It is that of a young German about twenty-two years of age. He was clothed in a rough mixed gray coat, had two vests and two pairs of white stockings on, and dark barred pantaloons. One of his fingers had been crippled, and one of his great toes was missing. The Coroner will hold an inquest today.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Julius Cæsar" as produced on the Opera House boards this week, has added to its dramatic allurements that of the spectacular. The leading *roles* are all in capable hands.

Academy of Music.

A delightfully exciting play, clearly drawn characters, charming acting, vivacious and witty dialogue and elegant scenery are to be seen and enjoyed at the performance of "Pique."

Library Hall.

"Old Duquesne" will be presented for the first time to morrow night under the auspices of the Fourteenth Regiment. The leading characters will be impersonated by Mrs. Dr. Sadler and Mr. James Weir.

Stephen C. Foster Serenaders.

The initial entertainment of this troupe, after many careful rehearsals, is announced for Tuesday evening, May 2, at Library Hall.

Trimble's Varieties.

The inauguration of the summer season at Trimble's was attended with great eclat, and increased success promises to follow upon the heels of the new programme.

WE HAVE RESUMED.

The Silver Tide is Flowing.

At noon yesterday Ad. Cameron, Cashier of the U. S. Depository, received orders from the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington to loose the silver cord and let it flow as freely as the multitude might desire, on condition that it should only be exchanged for fractional currency in amounts of five dollars or multiples of the same. There was quite a rush for the shiners at first, but it was evident from the deportment of the customers that it was more to satisfy curiosity than to secure any benefit, that they made the exchange. One country bank sent in a small carpet-sack full of "rags" and carried out about ten pounds of the hard stuff. Up to the present time about $80,000, all in fifty cent and one dollar pieces has been received. Had it been paid out in sums smaller than five dollars, more would have found its way into the pockets of the people. The newsboys and boot blacks complain that is utterly impossible for them to reach a practical resumption until the dimes come out. The amount paid out yesterday aggregates about $1,500, but a bigger business will be done to-day. Unless the smaller denominations are brought out within a few days there will be a dearth of small change. The banks have stored away all the currency they could lay their hands on, in order to put off as long as possible the evil day of handling silver until the

WORKINGMEN'S A... LVG.

Mount Oliver Ringing With ... dorsement of the Labor Cont...

There was a mass meeting of ... men at the toll-gate on Mount Oliv... night. It was thought proper by so... the local delegates to the convention to h... the proceedings of that body ratified, ... some degree, by the workingmen of thi... vicinity, before the departure of the dele... gates from other States, and to that end a ... meeting was called on the Mount, where so ... many of the men particularly interested in ... labor movements have their homes. There ... was a large gathering, and the gossip ... among the men present, before the meeting, ... showed that the proceedings of the convention had been closely watched. There were ... no dissatisfied ones there. All seemed to ... feel that the convention, which had just adjourned, had been governed during its deliberations by an intelligent appreciation of the just desires of the men whom they represented. The outcome of this knowledge, as expressed in the resolutions adopted, was eminently satisfactory, and many who had been misled by the demagogues were convinced that the delegates had done their work well. It was universally agreed that the cause of the laboring man was identical in the centennial final report of the Committee on Resolutions, and that the series of declarations there made accurately delineated the wrongs that should be righted and the help ing man could be satisfied that he was in possession of his rights.

There were a number of speakers. Mr. Blair, of New York, one of the delegates forerunning in opposition to the International ists and Social Democrats in the Convention, was listened to with great interest, and his audience seemed to feel with him that the withdrawal of this incendiary element from the Convention was a benefit rather than an injury to the cause of the workingmen.

Speeches were also made by Mr. D. O. Dempsey, of Indianapolis, Mr. B. F. Torbett, of Harrisburg, and Mr. L. J. Booker, (in German) of Pittsburgh.

The proceedings of the convention were quite thoroughly reviewed, and the constant recurrence of applause manifested that this great body of Pittsburgh workingmen were in full accord with the men who had been working for their advancement in the National Convention.

A TESTY QUESTION.

The Proposition to Test the Duty of the Lowry Engine, in Allegheny, Accepted

A special meeting of the Water Committee of Allegheny Councils was held last evening for the purpose of taking action in regard to the proposed test of the Lowry engine, at the water works. After the object of the meeting had been stated Mr. Drum moved that three be appointed as judges of the proposed test, one by the committee, one by Mr. Lowry and one by Mr. Hemphill. After some discussion Mr. Lowry, who was present, was requested to address the committee on the matter He said that he would enter into no test with Mr. Hemphill, as that gentleman had been a personal enemy of his for twenty years. He would not appoint any person to represent him in the matter if Mr. Hemphill had anything to do with it. He desired that the engine be given a fair test, and that a committee of the test men in the country should make the test. If Mr. Hemphill was allowed to appoint one of the judges he would undoubtedly appoint an enemy of the engine, and he (Lowry) would of course appoint a friend of the engine, and when the test would be made the whole question of its fairness would fall upon the judge appointed by the committee. He would co-operate in everything that would lead to a fair test. In regard to the speed of the engine he said it would be very easy to give it a low duty by not allowing it to run at a fair speed. He thought it should run at about seven or eight revolutions a minute, which could be done with safety. After further discussion Mr Drum's motion was adopted. The point being raised that Mr. Lowry would not appoint a judge with Mr. Hemphill, it was agreed to allow both gentlemen until Saturday to make their appointments, when, if either fail to do so, the judges shall be appointed by a sub-committee, which consists of Messrs. Lindsay, Drum, Parkhill, Patterson and Davis. This committee was also directed to fix the time for the test. It was agreed that all persons should be excluded from the water works on the day of the test excepting members of Councils and reporters.

Buy the Black Hills out and out, a new cake sold by all grocers, contains as much gold as can be found in many of the western hills. Buy it and stay at home.

THE LABOR CONVENTION.

An Earnest Platform Adopted by the Reformers—Workingmen's Views of the Ills they are Heirs To—Resolutions in Favor of a Protective Tariff—Railroad Discriminations Denounced—The Chinese and the Burlingame Treaty Anathemized—The New Party Scheme Abandoned.

Yesterday the Labor Convention addressed itself particularly to the business for which it was primarily called. The final report of the Committee on Resolutions embraced a platform in which is set forth the grievances, against which the laborer appeals, and the remedies, so far as he can see them, that will relieve him from the real or fancied oppression under which he is now struggling. There is a faint flavor of Communism in the declaration, but as a whole it is not uninteresting reading.

Here it is in full:

Resolved, That this society sympathizes with their fellow-workmen in California in their efforts to repeal the infamous Burlingame treaty, and consider it one of the very worst treaties ever made by the Government of a free country. In short, we consider that it is but the revival of the slave-trade under another name.

Resolved, That we hold that in co-operation for trading and manufacturing lies the efficient factor that will eventually emancipate the working classes from the wages system. And we recommend to all workingmen and workingwomen to turn their attention to co-operative societies and become active members thereof; and

Resolved, That we request the National Congress to select an important branch of industry—and we suggest the iron workers and coal mining trades—and appropriate a reasonable sum, with proper security, principal and interest to be paid at the end of twenty years, at a low rate of interest, not to exceed three per cent. per annum.

Resolved, That we proclaim it as one of the principles of our new industrial government that the cost of manufacturing all sorts of machines and machinery be periodically published for the use of purchasers, and that a provision be incorporated in our patent laws that all manufacturers of patented articles, to sell said articles at a certain limited, but just, profit over cost of such manufacture.

Resolved, That we demand of Congress a strong protective tariff, and we condemn the tinkering of the gentlemen now staying in Washington at the Government's (the people's), expense, more especially do we wish to call their attention to the printed matter clause that lets in books sewed but unbound, and by the want of a proper law all our literature is printed in Europe and smuggled into the United States, thereby keeping thousands of useful mechanics idle, both printers and book-binders.

Resolved, That this convention is in favor of the election of the President of the United States by a direct vote of the people.

Resolved, That we demand Congress to enforce the eight-hour law; and

Resolved, We further demand from the different legislatures that eight hours be made a lawful day's work, and that the same be strictly enforced.

Resolved, That we urge upon N. P. Banks, member of Congress, to introduce the homestead bill now in his hands, and we earnestly request our representatives to pass said bill, as we consider its enactment will tend to settle numbers of deserving workingmen on their public lands.

Resolved, That we demand of the Government the enactment of stringent usury laws, prohibiting any rate of interest greater than that equal to the natural increase of wealth by labor.

Resolved, That we heartily condemn that most iniquitous species of robbery known as the "Truck system," in which the workingman is deprived of his just earnings through exorbitant rates for the necessaries of life, and threatened with discharge in case he exercises his right as a man to deal in a legitimate store; And

Resolved, That the proprietors of mills, mines and other industrial pursuits, where this degrading and dishonest system exists, act in a manner unworthy even of the past feudal times, and are a disgrace to this Christian age.

Resolved, That we are emphatically opposed to the contract system now practiced by the State and National Government in the prison and reformatory institutions, and we insist that the system of contracts that interfere with honest industry and reduce such to the condition of pauperism, be abolished; and

Resolved, That we owe a debt of gratitude to the Governor of the State of New York for his veto on the convict and pauper bill.

Resolved, That Congress enact such laws as will give the actual money due for labor precedence over all other debts. That the lands belonging to and the buildings occupied, as well as the machinery, stock, tools or other goods where he performed the labor, also, all lands worked upon, mines and commodities be a lien for the labor performed therein or thereon.

Resolved, That our National and State legislatures be required to pass laws binding all corporate bodies engaged as common carriers to furnish means of transportation at regular fixed rates, and that no discrimination shall be made in favor of any citizen or class of citizens, either by drawback or otherwise; and that a proper penalty be provided for the violation of such laws, by forfeiture of charter.

Resolved, That all laws enacted by our National and State Legislatures, particularly those in which labor is struggling for justice at the hands of capital, be made *self-enforcing*, that is, with such penalties attached in case of the violation of said laws, that no avenue of escape, through evasion, technicalities or legal quibbles can possibly occur, therefore insuring

...urt Notes.

...LLEN entered suit in Com... yesterday, against John ...$1,000 for an alleged as...

...ejectment were com... against Snowden & ...enue bakers, by James ...lms a title to the prop...

...r, a toll-keeper on the ...by, who was fined by ...ith for charging too ...led his case to Court, ...ecent act.

...out in the Dorn ...n yesterday. Judge ...at in order to an ac...sanity, the fact of ...al state must be ...the law presumes ...

...ase was argued in ...terday afternoon, ...l Collier. Major ...chover for Mur... ...r Kilgore. The ...and will give an ...as it can be prepared.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

G. W. Cline to Mary L. Ludwig; lot in Wilkinsburg. Consideration.....$2,500

Alex. Hendricks, one lot on Middleton avenue, Twentieth ward. Consideration.....$2,500

Francis Joseph Kircher et ux. to John M. Riley, one lot on Penn avenue, Seventeenth ward. Consideration.....$2,600

Robert Watson et ux. to Jeremiah Gilchrist, one lot 14x55 feet on Preble avenue, Allegheny. 44x55 feet. Consideration.....$600

Jacob Rush et ux. to Mary Ann Gilchrist, one lot 14x55 feet on Preble avenue, Allegheny. Consideration.....$600

James Jackson et ux. to Rebecca Jackson; one lot on Ravine street, Thirteenth ward. Consideration.....$600

John Jackson et ux. to James Jackson, lot on Ravine street. Consideration.....$5

Amelia Stauter, Administratrix of John Snyder, to E. C. A. Buch, two pieces of ground in Chartiers township. Consideration.....$5,000

J. H. White, to Philomena Buch and Mary Wall, two lots on the Turnpike in Chartiers township. Consideration.....$1

L. Schaber et ux., to August Thumer, lot in Seventh ward, Allegheny. Consideration.....$2,500

Thomas Carson to Wm. A. Sipe, lot of ground on Chartiers street, Allegheny. Consideration.....$2,700

Stocks at Auction.

At Thos. F. Stewart's regular Stock and Real Estate sales rooms, corner of Fifth and Wood streets, Friday evening, 21st inst., at 7½ o'clock:

10 shares Citizens' National Bank;
30 shares Union Insurance Company;
175 shares Colum bia Oil Company;
30 shares Masonic Bank;
6 shares Monongahela Savings Bank,
20 shares Ewalt Street Bridge;
40 shares Pennsylvania Insurance Company;
20 shares Allegheny National Bank;
25 shares Armenia Insurance Company.

THOS. F. STEWART, Auctioneer.

BEAUTIFUL STYLES OF HATS.

The Lowest Prices in the City.

The beautiful styles of Spring hats that are now on exhibition on the counters and shelves of the hat house of Fleming & Oglevee, 139 Wood street, are admired by all who see them.

The immense sales of this firm are a sure indication of the true merit of their goods, and also an assurance of the very low prices at which they are sold.

The one price system is strictly adhered to, which gives to their customers the most complete satisfaction.

This firm keep at all times Dunlap & Co.'s Fifth avenue silk hat, the most stylish and best silk in the country, for which they are exclusive agents.

SPRING STYLE IN HATS.

McCORD & CO.

Are Receiving Daily All the Latest

Styles in Hats for Spring wear. No house in the city keeps so great a variety in qualities and prices. Please call and examine. 131 Wood street.

Persons Wanting to Borrow Money

On mortgage are referred to the advertisement of A. H. Bauman, in the "want" column. Mr. B. is *not a "curbstone broker,"* but keeps a regular office, and pays a large license. Those who patronize him may rely upon being fairly dealt with.

Splendid Furniture

of the most approved patterns, the best materials, the most durable workmanship, and the most substantial finish, at the furniture emporium of J. L. Lytle & Co., 169 Smithfield street.

Best Lump Coal 7 1-2 Cents.

SAML. C. GRIER & Co.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

W. Reitz and Daniel E. Kehers, of Northumberland county. Discharged from bankruptcy.

Cyrus E. Anderson, bankrupt, Beaver county. Report of Register Shafer for the ascertainment of liens was confirmed absolutely.

N. H. Pangburn, bankrupt, Allegheny. Composition meeting called before Register Shaffer on the 24 prox.

C. Zug & Co. A deed having been made by bankrupt to trustees, an order was made suspending proceedings for the present.

A. J. Denning, Erie. Petition for injunction presented and restraining order granted against G. T. Elliot.

W. H. Swift, Erie. Assignee's report of sale of real estate confirmed *nisi*.

Fisher Bros., bankrupts, Allegheny and Venango counties. Bankrupts allowed to amend schedules.

Wm. Wellman & Son, bankrupts, Erie. Assignee's report confirmed absolutely, and order made for the sale of certain real estate.

Thomas Ewens, bankrupt. Sale of the stock in trade was ordered.

Hoyt Bros. & Co. vs. D. Ackerman. A composition meeting ordered before Register Willard on the 3d prox.

Common Please No. 1.

(Before Judges Sterrett and Stowe.)

A. Greenwald & Co., vs. J. Sanderson; action to recover balance due on account. Verdict for defendant.

Marshall Bros. & Co. vs. John Crone. Judgment against garnishee for $54.72.

Common Pleas No. 2.

(Before Judge White.)

Charles Heirholzer in trust vs. E. S. Hanna; action on a note. Verdict for plaintiff for $2,099.95.

Jared M. Brush vs. A. D. Miller; *scire facias* on a mechanic's lien. Verdict for plaintiff for $2,099.95.

Adam Jacobs vs. Louis Einstein and Edward Flasworthy doing business as Einstein & Co.; action to recover the price of a house sold. Verdict for plaintiff for $176.25.

John D. Stroune, D. W. Biggs, Samuel Jarvis and Washington Jarvis vs. George Kaufman, Sr. Action of ejectment. On trial.

Alexander Mehaffey vs. same defendants; action of ejectment. On trial with the above case.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Kirkpatrick.)

Frank Shaw pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny, preferred by M. Cuff, and was sentenced three months to the Work House.

P. J. Sweeny was acquitted of a charge of larceny as bailee, preferred by A. W. Holthouse.

John Schabar was convicted of larceny, charged by John S. Cooney, and was sentenced one year to the Penitentiary.

The jury found a verdict of guilty in the case of Joseph Carr, indicted on oath of Grace Kennedy, for the larceny of twelve dollars, and the defendant was sentenced two years to the Penitentiary.

George Preese and John Parker are on trial on a charge of malicious mischief. John Dougan is the prosecutor.

Wm. Turner was acquitted on a charge of larceny and receiving stolen goods.

J. H. Goe, charged with embezzlement and with dissuading a witness, was acquitted on both charges.

J. Shaffer was acquitted on a charge of larceny and receiving stolen goods.

Trial List for To-Day.

Commonwealth vs.	
John S. Bell,	Thos. Patch,
John Mink,	Owen Davis,
Louis Leigard,	John Dooley,
John Myer,	Mary Ann McGnigin et al.,
M. Turney,	Fred. Bowers,
Jno. Griffin,	Wm. McCord,
McCallester, et al.,	Chas. F. Bair,
Jno. R. Black,	R. H. Caughey,
Ferdinand Bininge,	Thos. P. Hilman,
Jas. Kalcher.	James Shouse,
Danl. Kaylor,	John Bustra,
Patrick Shannon,	Francis Graff,
Jno. C. Dolan,	F. J. Bushfield,
M. J. Clark,	Danl. Jackson et al.,
Mary J. Hays et al.,	Carl. Keifer,
Mary Jane Hays,	Henry Long,
	Wm. Welch et al.

GRAND OPENING

OF OUR

SECOND INVOICE

OF

CHOICE SPRING GOODS.

One of our buyers has just returned from the Eastern cities with the greatest bargains ever known in this market. All-wool suits to order, $16; all-wool Pants to order, $5. We closed an immense line of Boys' Suits, all-wool made and trimmed in the latest and best style, long and short Pants, $7; worth $12. And all other styles from $1.75 upwards, worth fifty per cent. more. We closed a large line of all-wool Dark Cass. Coats, only $5; worth $10. An immense assortment in Cassimeres at $1.50 and $2. Men's Suits, all-wool, $7, Men's Suits at $5. Come and see

STRASSBURGER & JOSEPH,
161 Federal street, Allegheny.

ERWIN'S EXPOSITION.

Opening of Spring Goods at 172 and 174 Federal Street, Allegheny.

Mr. A. W. Erwin is now engaged in opening a most superb stock of Spring Goods. There are

1,500 PIECES OF NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS,

embracing all the new styles and designs, at prices from 12½ cents to $1 per yard. Their stock of

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS

has never been surpassed in this market, and are unequalled in popularity of prices. There are

2,000 PIECES OF PRINTS

of new and handsome styles, an unlimited stock of best Bleached Muslins, etc., etc., besides Hosiery, Gloves, etc., at lowest prices.

500 SUITS AND OVERDRESSES

will be opened to-day.

For Gentlemen.

Mr. Wm. Ladley, Merchant Tailor, Nos. 11 and 13 Fifth avenue, desires to announce to the public that he has just received a fine assortment of goods for Spring wear. Mr. Ladley's long experience, and the high reputation he has attained in the business, is a sufficient guarantee of perfect satisfaction being rendered in all cases. Mr. L. has reduced his prices, and is prepared to make business suits of English and French Cassimere, and dress suits of the finest Diagonals and French Crepes, from thirty dollars upward.

Wattles & Shaefer, Jewelers,

have removed their place of business to their new store room, No. 54 Fifth avenue, (formerly occupied by Reineman, Meyran & Seidle.)

They will display in a few days the most elegant stock of fine goods ever seen in this city. Don't forget to call and see them in their new store, No. 54 Fifth avenue.

HOMOEOPATHIC

Medicines and Publications.

The only place to get reliable and pure Homoeopathic Preparations is at George W Backofen's, No. 161 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue. TTHS—S

Reduction in Coal.

Best family Lump Coal delivered for 7½ cents a Bushel by SAMUEL C. GRIER & Co., office and yard corner of Grant avenue and Railroad and Rebecca and Ridge streets, Allegheny City.

Finest

Hanging baskets at 131 Fifth avenue and Diamond Market. Knox fruit farm and nurseries.

Best Lump Coal

delivered for 7½ cents, by
SAML. C. GRIER & Co.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

....The Allegheny Street Committee meets this evening.

....The slight frost yesterday morning did not damage the fruit.

....Any amount of real estate changed hands yesterday—by the wind.

....Spring chickens at one dollar a pair made their appearance in market yesterday.

....Hunt up your money bags, for the shiners have come, and the business men are mad.

....Albert Weltner was fined $25 and costs by Mayor Phillips, last evening, for abusing Officer McBratney.

.....The law presumes every man to be sane. It is very evident that it is only a presumption, not a statement of fact.

....No currency will be taken in exchange for silver unless assorted and put up in sums of five dollars and upwards.

....If you bear up on a specie basis you will have to take ten glasses, as no coin of less denomination than fifty cents has been paid out.

....A number of refiners announce their intention of commencing in a day or two to ship oil to Richmond by way of Huntingdon, West Va.

....The verdict of the Coroner's jury in the case of Pat Freel, was that he came to his death by falling and breaking his neck while intoxicated.

....Captain Lewis T. Brown was elected yesterday for the unexpired term of Mr. James B. Glass, resigned, Select Councilman from the Fourteenth ward.

....Adjutant General Latta states that he is open for applications from militia to form the guard of honor to President Grant on the initial day of the Centennial.

.....Joseph Grant was arrested in Allegheny, yesterday, for stealing brooms from a manufactory on Sandusky street. He was released on promising to do so no more.

....On Monday evening a lamp exploded in the parlor of the residence of Mr. W. J. Kountz, on Arch street, Allegheny, setting fire to the carpet and furniture. But little damage was done.

....The spicy paragraphist on the Chicago *Times* bears the euphonious name of Hellwig. No wonder there is a sulphurous twang to the atmosphere when his auburn hair begins to rise.

....Bartley Campbell has had a Bloomfield Literary Society named after him. Bartley will never die, "unwept, unhonored and unsung," even if he didn't trot out his infant at Wallace's benefit.

....A bullock weighing 4,500 pounds was much admired yesterday at the East Liberty cattle yards by purchasers of stock. It belonged to Jacob Seese, of Missouri, and was being taken to the Centennial.

....Why is Harrisburg called the capital of Pennsylvania?" is one of the questions put to the pupils of Allegheny City at the annual examination on Tuesday, at which more stupid interrogatory could not have been framed.

....A thorough bred was prowling around the Court House yesterday hunting for Mike Allen, which gave rise to talk of a prize fight, all of which was squashed when it was discovered that McCallin was the man wanted.

....W. C. Alberts and Alfred Whitman were arrested in Allegheny, yesterday, on suspicion of having stolen a clock from Andrew Fay. Whitman was afterward discharged, but Alberts was held for a hearing this morning.

....James Herron and Wm. Langan were arrested yesterday on a charge of having stolen a watch on Tuesday night from Gallagher's hall, at the Centennial saloon. In default of bail they were both committed for court.

....A printer, driven to insanity by *delirium tremens*, was prevented early yesterday morning by officer James Atkinson, of Allegheny, from committing suicide at the foot of Madison avenue by throwing himself into the river.

....City Superintendent Luckey has sent us a statistical and pictorial educational chart of the city of Pittsburgh. It is gotten up in a clear and concise style, and will give to the visitors at the Centennial a very intelligent idea of our public schools and their course of study.

....The delegates of the United Socialistic Parties will hold a mass meeting this evening at the Bavarian Hotel, Nos. 419 and 421 Liberty street, opposite the Union Depot, to protest against the National Labor Convention and to explain why they retired from the same.

....The Centennial Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening and appointed a sub-committee to confer with the committee of Pittsburgh Councils in regard to making arrangements for the transportation of Councilmen and their families to Philadelphia. What a noble instance of self-abnegation!

....A grand exhibition and ball is to be given by the Heath Zouaves this evening at the German Masonic Hall, corner of Madison avenue and Washington street, Allegheny. The boys expect to have a lively time after the drill is over, and all those who enjoy good dancing should attend, as the music is to be first class.

....On Tuesday night the store of James Case, at Garver's Ferry, on the Allegheny river, opposite Freeport, was burned down, causing a loss of $10,000, against which there was a partial insurance. A fire in the attic of a building belonging to the Rhey heirs, on Sixteenth street, South side, yesterday forenoon originated an alarm but did no damage. A hole was burned yesterday morning in the ceiling of No. 201 Liberty street. Defective flue.

Xantippe.

It seems that the memory of this woman, like that of her renowned husband, is likely to be kept alive to the end of time. She is said to have possessed a very irritable temper, and her name became a synonym of "vixen," or "scold." It is more than possible, however, that the judgment passed upon her by mankind has been too severe. A more charitable disposition would undoubtedly have discovered in her many good qualities, and have attributed her failings more to physical infirmities than to moral obliquity. The party most intimately acquainted with her, and therefore best able to form a correct opinion, gives her credit for many domestic virtues. It is now well known that many of the diseases to which women are subject, have a direct tendency to render them irritable, peevish, cross, morose, unreasonable, so that they chafe and fret over all those little ills and annoyances that a person in health would bear with composure. It is fair to infer that most of the tantrums of Xantippe were due to these causes alone; and could Socrates, as he returned from the Senate, the Gymnasium, or the Atheneum, have stopped at Pestle & Mortar's Drug store, and carried home a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, now and then, no doubt he might have enjoyed, in place of "connubial bliss," allayed many a "domestic broil," made it much pleasanter for the children, and more enjoyable for himself, and rescued his wife's name from the unenviable world wide, and eternal notoriety it has attained. Thousands of women bless the day on which Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was first made known to them. A single bottle often is sufficient, and even delicate women more relief than months of treatment from their family physician. In all those derangements causing backache, dragging-down sensations, nervous and general debility, it is a sovereign remedy. Its soothing and healing proprieties render it of the utmost value to ladies suffering from internal fever, congestion, inflammation, or ulceration, and its strengthening effects tend to correct displacements of internal parts, the result of weakness of natural supports. It is sold by all druggists. TTHS—S

J. F. Penzold.

Formerly of the firm of Penzold & Carson, Merchant Tailors, has opened an establishment at 183 Smithfield street, with a full line of Suitings, embracing all the latest novelties and choicest designs for gentlemens' wear. His assortment is large, with the finest selections from the French and English markets, as well as a full stock of domestic fabrics. His experience is a guarantee that the tastes of the most fastidious can be suited. He employs none but the best of workmen, and suits will be made to measure at reasonable figures.

Buy Your Seeds

Of Slemmons & Grimes, Knox fruit farm and nurseries, 131 Fifth avenue and Diamond Market.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

Just Received—Newest Styles—Fleming & Oglevee, 139 Wood Street.

The most extensive and finest line of hats ever offered for sale in the city may now be seen at Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street, at prices to suit the times. All who wish to purchase anything in the hat line are requested to call and examine our goods and prices.

Ladies, Please Call

And examine the elegant Parlor and Dining Room suits, at low figures, by J. L. Lytle & Co., 169 Smithfield street.

Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Consul Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer Greece, at New York; steamer France, at Breakwater, steamer Queen, at Queenstown; steamer city of New York, at Queenstown.

Public Speakers and Singers will find *"Brown's Bronchial Troches"* beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any exertion of vocal organs. For Coughs and Colds *the Troches* are effectual. TTHS—S

Why Freeze

When you can have the best family Lump Coal delivered for 7½ cents.
SAMUEL C. GRIER & Co.

Modern Styles.

Parlor, Library and Chamber Suits, of the most beautiful design and finish, at J. L. Lytle & Co., No. 169 Smithfield street.

Eighteen

Beautiful plants for only one dollar and ten cents at Knox fruit farm and nurseries, 131 Fifth avenue and Diamond market.

COME INTO THE BOX.

Good Men and True Who Have Been Drawn.

Sheriff Fife and the Jury Commissioners have drawn the following juries.

QUARTER SESSIONS COURT.

First Monday, May—Chas. Beebee, glass flattener; James Brown, druggist; A. L. E. Wallace, carpenter; David Irwin, farmer; Hugh Callahan, hotel keeper; Wm. Dunker, tailor; Wm. M. Ramsey, manager; H. W. Buffum, manufacturer; John P. Wacker, grocer; Nicholas King, grocer; Edward Groetzinger, dry goods dealer; Joseph P. Beaty, carpenter; David McClelland, gent; Wm. Codrington, puddler; Valentine Stark, laborer; Albert Rose, shoe dealer; William Sample, farmer; Henry Kallimyer, tobacconist; J. Lee Hurst, machinist; Frank P. Yeet, druggist; Edward P. Wilkinson, clerk; W. A. Logan, clerk; Wm. Bauersmith; carpenter; Chas. Maloy, merchant; Joseph O'Brien, Sr., measurer; J. Ingram, painter; S. K. Beatty, carpenter; Wm. Langdon, merchant; Francis Russell, carpenter; Fred. Hess, tobacconist; William Murray, clerk; George Markle, conductor; Wm. A. Reese, clerk; Jacob Wills, constable; Geo. Barnes, salesman; John E. Nevin, carpenter; Kinder Blair, confectioner; Charles Rabenstein, teamster; Israel Woolsley, gardener; Alex. Kerr, gent; John Smith, gent; Samuel Watson, gent; James Donaldson, shoemaker; M. F. Ward, carpenter; Joseph Winter, laborer; John Burgers, music teacher; Wm. McKnight, Jr., gent; Jas. Sexton, Jr., gent; Wm. S. Brown, superintendent; R. L. Riggs, druggist; James Bradley, saw mill man; Wm. Jackman, gent; John M. Barr, stone mason; Robert Austin, Sr., commission merchant; C. P. Whiston, painter; James M. Eccles, merchant; John A. Hirsh, machinist; William Gormley, carpenter; L. D. McCandless, telegraph operator; J. W. Hay, clerk.

COMMON PLEAS NO. 2.

First Monday, May—Adam Reineman, merchant; John Blakely, policeman; John Keating, farmer; Frederick Tyherst, tinner; Peter Strickel, glassblower; W. Herrcher, shoemaker; Wm. Bovard, farmer; Wm. Smith, fireman; W. H. Crider, farmer; W. M. Stewart, coal merchant; John A. Martin, grocer; John Matthews, farmer; James McCausland, laborer; Henry Stark, teamster; John W. Hange, notary public; Saml. S. Sample, engineer; James McDonald, machinist; Washington Beck, mouldmaker; Thos. Thompson, auditor; Robt. Graham, watchman; Wm. Anderson, carpenter; Geo. Sheffler, tobacconist; Patrick Colon, peddler; Robert Roy, laborer; Adam Keer, cheese dealer; Sebastian Larg, tailor; Wm. Simpson, boiler maker; Nicholas Hoag, farmer; Geo. Kahn, grocer; Milo Crawford, brick merchant; Wm. English, farmer; John S. Davis, painter; James McCallister, laborer; S. Hauch, druggist; Daniel Austin, miner; Jacob Bow, yards by; Jacob Bauer, merchant; Nicholas Hutton, farmer; Alex. Aiken, undertaker; C. F. Valowa, ice dealer, John W. Allison, boiler; George H. Welsh, blind maker; Wm. B. Boice, saloon keeper; Geo. Jesse, hardware dealer; Jeremiah Dunlevy, grocer; G. W. Coffin, carpenter; Jas. Gilleland, farmer; John Chislett, Superintendent; Robert Lambert, dispatcher; T. J. Blackmore, gent; Louis Brehm, Jr., gent; Wm. McCandless, laborer; J. Kennedy, Jr., carpenter; Jacob Miller, brickmaker; Charles Kurtz, blacksmith; John McIntyre, paver; Columbus Carroll, laborer; Joseph Palmer, wagon maker; Geo. W. King, bricklayer; John Kemmler, jeweler.

Re-union of the Tenth Regiment P. R.

The Fifth Annual Re-union of the Tenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, will be held at Franklin, Venango county, Pa., on Wednesday, May 17, 1876.

A full attendance of all the surviving members of the Regiment is requested.

A meeting for the selection of officers, etc., will be held at 2 o'clock P. M. The speeches at 7:30, and the banquet at 10 o'clock P. M.

The Committee of Arrangements will leave nothing undone that will add to the enjoyment and pleasure of those who attend.

Invitations have been extended to Governor Curtin, and Generals Ord, Seymour, Crawford, McCandless, Warner, Allen and Kane to attend.

The oration will be delivered by Col. Jas. B. Knox. James L. Black, Historian.

COL. J. S. MCCALMONT, President.
W. S. CALDWELL, Sec'y. Franklin, Pa.
10 Sixth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SPRING STYLE IN HATS.

McCORD & CO.

Are Receiving Daily All the Latest

Styles in Hats for Spring wear. No house in the city keeps so great a variety in qualities and prices. Please call and examine. 131 Wood street.

Best Lump Coal

delivered for 7¾ cents, by
SAML. C. GRIER & Co.

Summer Resort.

Idlewood Cottage, at Idlewood Station, P. C. & St. L. R. R., about five miles from this city, opens for the season May 20, 1876. This favorite resort offers rare inducements to business men, as the day can be spent in the city, and a short ride will enable them to return to their family in the evening.

Removal.

M. T. HECKERT,
Merchant Tailor,
has removed from
No. 47 North Diamond street, to
124 Federal Street.

Grape Vines.

Trees and plants, the best, from the old reliable Knox fruit farm and nurseries, 131 Fifth avenue and Diamond Market.

W. J. France, "the Grocer,"

has removed to No. 4 Diamond, Pittsburgh

J. H. JOHNSTON,

Great Western Gun Works,

285 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RIFLES, SHOT GUNS, REVOLVERS,

Ammunition, Barrels, Locks, Mountings, &c., Fishing Tackle, Seines, Nets.

Repairing done. Call and examine, or send for Illustrated Price List.

DIED:

MCCALLUM—On the 19th inst., at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, W. D. McCALLUM.

Funeral from the residence of his brother, Henry McCallum, Roups and Walnut streets, Roups Station, Penna. R. R., on FRIDAY, April 21st, at 3 o'clock. Carriages will leave the Undertaking Establishment of Mr. Johnson, 7th avenue, above Smithfield street, at 2 o'clock.

LANAHAN—On the 19th inst., JAMES K., infant son of James K. and Mary A. Lanahan, aged 1 year, 8 months and 16 days.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, St. James Hotel, TO-DAY at 3 o'clock.

SHAFFNER—On Tuesday, April 18th, at the residence of Dr. John Lang, Mrs. CAROLINE SHAFFNER, in the 65th year of her age.

Funeral services at the First E. Evangelical Lutheran Church, Seventh avenue, at 3 o'clock THIS AFTERNOON.

HUTCHISON—On Tuesday, April 18th, 1876, at noon, ELEANOR ADAMS, wife of Lewis Hutchison, deceased, aged 76 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of her late residence, Shady Side, THURSDAY, the 20th inst., at half-past 2 o'clock. Carri